

ARCHIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT THE LINCOLN HOME NHS

DRAWER 12

SPRINGFIELD HOME

71.2009 075.05155



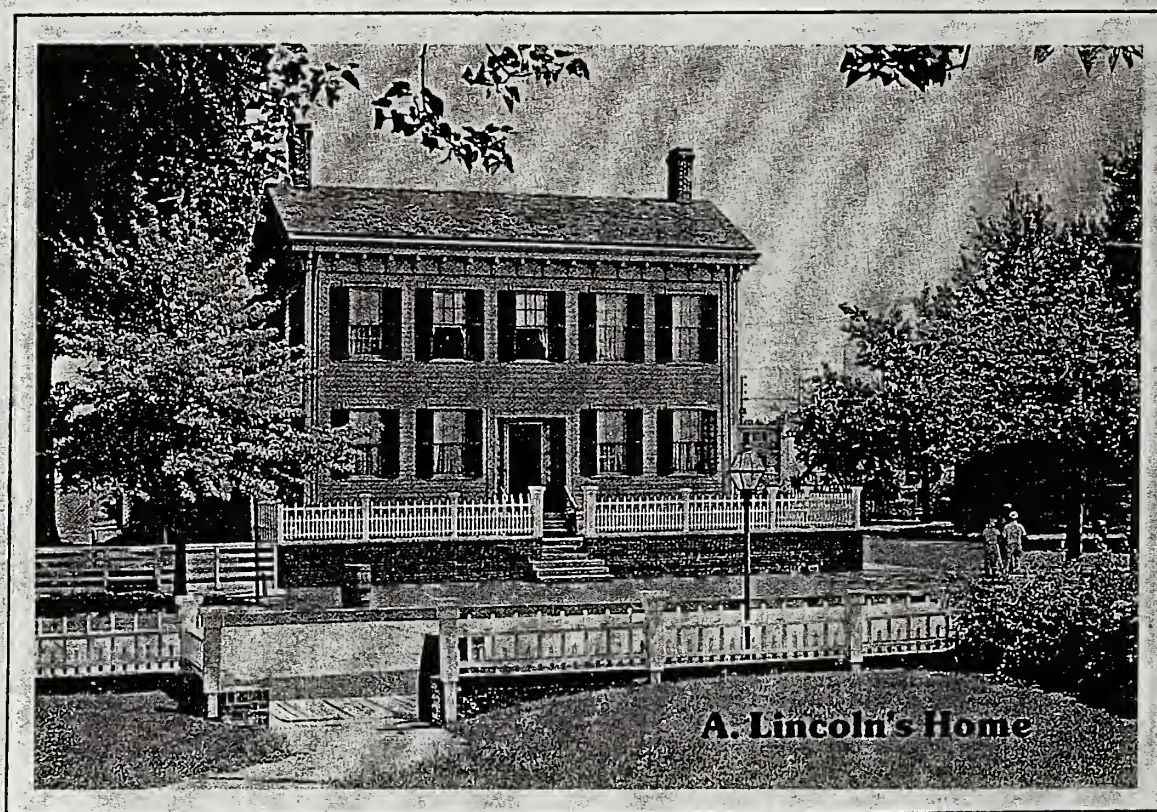
Illinois Springfield Home

Archaeological Investigations

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



By
Floyd Mansberger

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
DEKALB, ILLINOIS

Prepared For The National Park Service
Midwest Archeological Center-Lincoln, Nebraska

THE LINCOLN SITE (11-Sq-258)

The Lincoln Home (430 South 8th Street) is situated on Lot 8, Block 10 of the E. Iles Addition to Springfield. Listed as Historic Structure #1 by the National Park Service, it was in this home that Lincoln matured from a local country lawyer to a national political figure. Currently, extensive physical and structural investigations are underway by the National Park Service to bring the structure up to standards to handle the over-500,000 annual visitors it receives.

Historical Background

Numerous accounts of the early history of the Lincoln Home are available (cf Bearss 1969, 1973; Temple 1984). Table 3 is a brief account of the events and families associated with the Lincoln Home.

Charles Dresser (1800-1865), born in Connecticut and educated at Brown University, was ordained as a minister in 1829. Dresser moved to Springfield in April, 1838, where he presided over the Protestant Episcopal church as rector (Temple 1984:2). In 1839, after living in Springfield for a year, Dresser purchased Lot 8, Block 10 of the new Iles Addition for \$300.

Bearss (1969:1) suggests that the Lincoln home was built in the autumn of 1839. Hickey and Hostick (1964:4) suggest that Henry Dresser -- Charles' brother, who was a contractor/builder from Massachusetts -- may have built the house. Although once thought possibly designed and built by Henry Dresser, Temple (1984:5) believes the house was built by John and Page Eaton. Of New Hampshire stock, the Eaton family moved to Springfield in May, 1839. Apparently, one of their first jobs upon arrival to Springfield was to participate in the construction of the Dresser home. Confusion exists as to when the house was built, whether in the spring or fall of 1839. On 21 August 1839, Dresser purchased a ten-foot-wide section of the south side of Lot 7. As Temple (1984) argues, Dresser would not have built the house, which extends over onto Lot 7, unless he had title to that property. Others suggest that the workmen mislocated the house foundations during construction, forcing Dresser to purchase the south portion of the adjoining lot in August, 1839 (Krupka, personal communication). In July, 1841, Dresser offered the house for sale (Figure 47).

Married by the Reverend Dresser on 4 November 1842, the Lincolns took up residence at the nearby Globe Tavern. On 16 January 1844, for \$1,200 plus another town lot, Lincoln purchased the Dresser house. By May, 1844, the house had been paid for, and the Lincolns had received the deed to the house.

In October, 1847, Lincoln moved to Washington to serve as U.S. Congressman from Illinois. At this time, he rented the house to Cornelius Ludlum for \$90 per year. Ludlum couldn't


April 1839	Lot 8 purchased by Charles Dresser
August 1839	Rev. Dresser purchases South 10' Lot 7
1839	Dresser has 1½ story Greek Revival Cottage built
July 1841	Dresser advertizes house for sale
January 1844	Lincoln purchases house from Dresser
October 1847	Mr. Lincoln leaves for 30th U.S. Congress Rents house to Cornelius Ludlum and Mason Brayman
November 1848	Lincoln has extensive remodeling done on house including ceilings whitewashed, fireplaces bricked, new hearths by Mr. John Roll
March 1850	Roll whitewashes two more rooms
June 1850	Nathaniel Hay, local bricklayer, builds front retaining wall
April 1855	Brick retaining wall built along Jackson Street; wood fence added. Front portion of house raised to two stories.
April 1856	Back half of house raised to two stories by Hannon and Ragsdale
February 1861	Lincoln family leaves for Washington Rent home to Tilton family for \$350/year
April 1865	Lincoln assassinated
1869	Tilton family moves to Chicago
1870-1880	House rented to George Harlow family. Back frame addition built during Harlow's residence.
1880-1883	Dr. Gustav Wendlandt rents house
1883-1893	Osborn Oldroyd rents house
1887	Gov. Oglesby establishes the Home as a State Memorial. Robert Todd Lincoln deeds property to the state. Oldroyd acts as first State Custodian, administered by Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Home.
Spring 1888	Oldroyd demolishes Lincoln Carriage House
1917	Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Home abolished. State Department of Public Works and Buildings takes over.
Spring 1930	Mr. Lincoln's Bedroom restored
August 1951	Archeological explorations by Hagen
August 1952	First stage of State restoration work begins
February 1955	Second floor opened to tourists
1964-65	Carriage House and Wood Shed reconstructed
October 1972	Lincoln Home National Historic Site established by Federal government under authority of the National Park Service.

TABLE 3. Historical Events Associated with the Lincoln Home.

own
tion
—
eld.
—
eld.

for wheat. **SANFORD, FRANCIS & DAY.**
 July 16 1841. 141f

FOR SALE.



ON accommodating terms the house at
 present occupied by the subscriber. If
 not sold before the first of Sept, it will then
 be for rent.

C. DRESSER.

Springfield July 7th 1841.

FIGURE 47. The Dresser House Sale Bill (From The Sangamo Journal 7 July 1841).

meet the payments, so Mason Brayman moved into the house in February, 1848. Lincoln returned to Springfield in March 1849; in November of that year, after Brayman had moved out of the house, Lincoln had extensive remodeling done to the structure. This included ceilings whitewashed, fireplaces bricked up, and new hearths added. This work was done by John Roll, who had also built the original Cook House on Lot 3. Roll, born of New Jersey parents, moved to Sangamon County in June, 1830, where he settled in Sangamo Town and learned the plasterer's and bricklayer's trade. During the spring of 1855, the front portion of the Lincoln House was raised to a full two stories. One year later, April, 1856, the back half of the house was raised to a full two stories (Bearss 1977; Temple 1984). The work on the back half of the house was conducted by Hannon and Ragsdale -- local contractors (Temple 1984).

In February, 1861, upon being elected to the Presidency, Lincoln rented the house to the Tilton family for \$350 per year. In January, 1861, upon leaving for the White House, much of Lincoln's household furnishings were offered for sale (Figure 48). This included "parlor and chamber sets, carpets, sofas, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, stoves, china, Queensware, glass, etc." (Menz 1983:45). When the Tiltons moved into the Lincoln Home, they had purchased a fair amount of the Lincoln furnishings. The Tiltons left Springfield in 1869 and moved into a house on Oak Street in Chicago, only to have the Chicago Fire of 1871 destroy their house and Lincoln furnishings (Bearss 1969:8).

Structural History

By the time Lincoln left for the White House, his home was a large two-story frame structure containing approximately 3,500 square feet of living space (Figure 49). The house had undergone at least two major alterations by the Lincoln family prior to this date.

The original house, as built by Charles Dresser, was a small 1-1/2 story Greek Revival cottage. Figure 50 is an artist's rendition of that early structure. The front part of the house originally contained downstairs two rooms and a stairwell -- similar to today's house. The upstairs of the front section contained garreted sleeping rooms. The back kitchen extension (or East Wing) of the Dresser home has always been a matter of interpretation. The most recent published interpretation, by Ferry and Henderson Architects (1981), illustrated an "L"-shaped kitchen extension, with the ell located perpendicular to and towards the north end of the main body of the house. Our excavations -- as well as recent structural investigations by Hahn and Associates (William Gran, personal communication) have shown this to be erroneous and have confirmed the existence of a 1-1/2 story kitchen extension (East Wing) which formed a "T"-shaped floor plan. The original 1-1/2 story structure, with its basement, contained approximately 2,950 square feet of living space.

At Private Sale -- The furniture consisting of parlor and chamber sets, carpets, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, stoves, china, Queensware, glass, etc., etc. at the residence, on the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, is offered at private sale without reserve. For particulars apply on the premises at once.

FIGURE 48. The Lincoln Household Sale Advertisement (From Menz 1983:45).

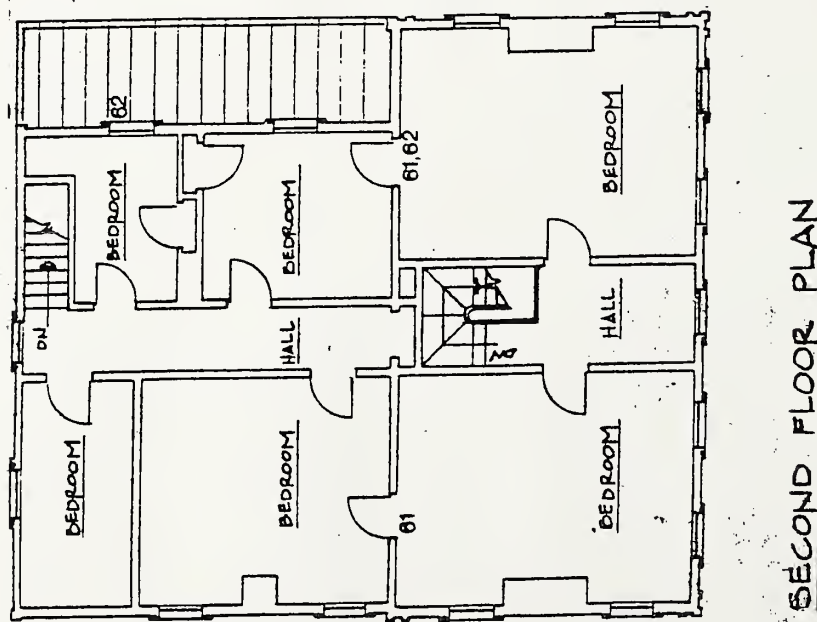
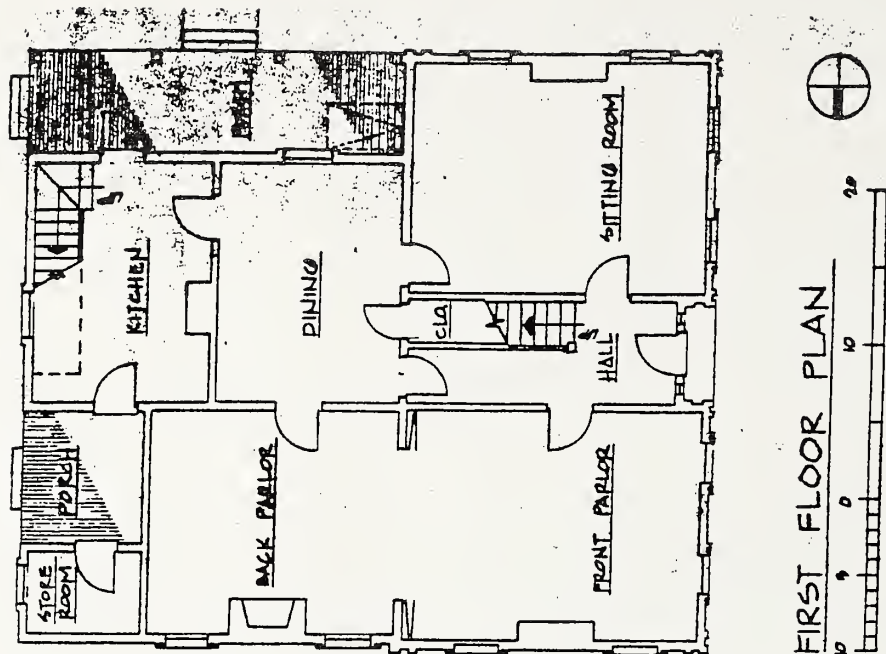


FIGURE 49. The Lincoln Home Floor Plans, Circa 1860 (from Ferry and Henderson 1981).

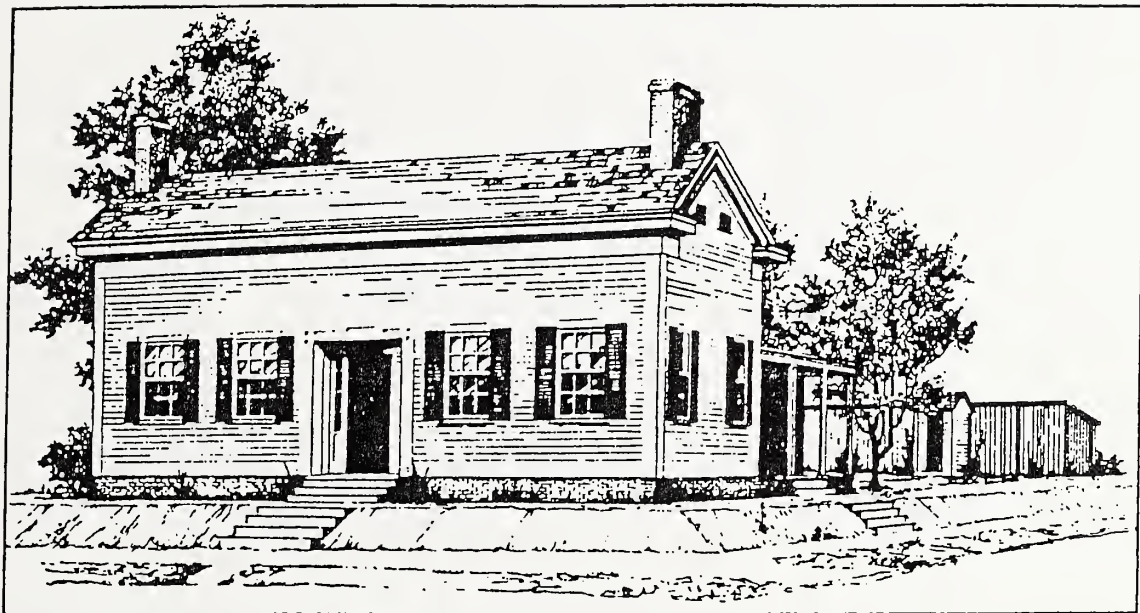


FIGURE 50. The Lincoln Home, Circa 1844 (Artist's Rendition From Hagen 1955).

It has long been believed that Lincoln enlarged his house in two stages between 1855-56. Initially he had the front portion raised to a full two stories, followed the next year with the enlarging and heightening of the back kitchen extension (East Wing). It is the belief of this author that the changes within the back kitchen extension (East Wing), took place over a several year period. Of particular interest is the 1854 City of Springfield map, which illustrates the basic house form exactly as it is today. Although clearly not a full two stories in height at this time, the house had acquired its basic shape by 1854 -- at least a full two years earlier than originally expected. John Roll, a local carpenter-builder had done some work to the house in both November, 1848, and March, 1850. It is very possible that Roll did the extensive remodeling of the kitchen -- enlarging the downstairs floor plan to its present shape -- during these years or slightly after (circa 1848-52). As will be illustrated later, work involved the actual physical moving of the original kitchen extension to the south, where it currently sits, building new foundation supports for the moved kitchen as well as the remainder of the new sections of the back, and framing in the entire new northeast corner of the house. This new construction added approximately 275 square feet of enclosed living space (back parlor and storeroom/pantry), as well as 65 square feet of a partially enclosed porch. Sawn-off tenons and appropriately positioned mortises proves the physical moving of the back kitchen extension. The archeological evidence -- in the form of foundation remains - supports this architectural evidence that the back kitchen was physically slid across the back of the house. Apparently, in 1855 Lincoln had the front raised to a full two stories in height. In 1856 he followed suit, raising the back to a full two stories. The details of this remodeling work -- especially the dates -- are not well documented.

After Lincoln's death, the house was rented to several different families. From 1870 until 1880, the house was rented to the George Harlow family. During his occupation of the site, a back kitchen addition was added onto the house. Figures 51 and 52 illustrate this addition. This frame addition had a brick cellar with an exterior access stair, concrete floor, pump, and sink, and was used as a laundry room. The laundry room and kitchen were removed by the State of Illinois as part of the 1952-54 renovation of the Home. The brick cellar remains intact, buried in situ.

Excavation Strategy

Unlike the Shutt and Cook Houses, where our research universe was a narrow one-meter band around the house, we were directed at the Lincoln Home to also test beneath two porches. These areas were originally part of the back yard of the Dresser family house in 1839 and were enclosed since at least the 1856 remodeling. These areas were thought potentially to contain important data pertaining to the construction sequence of

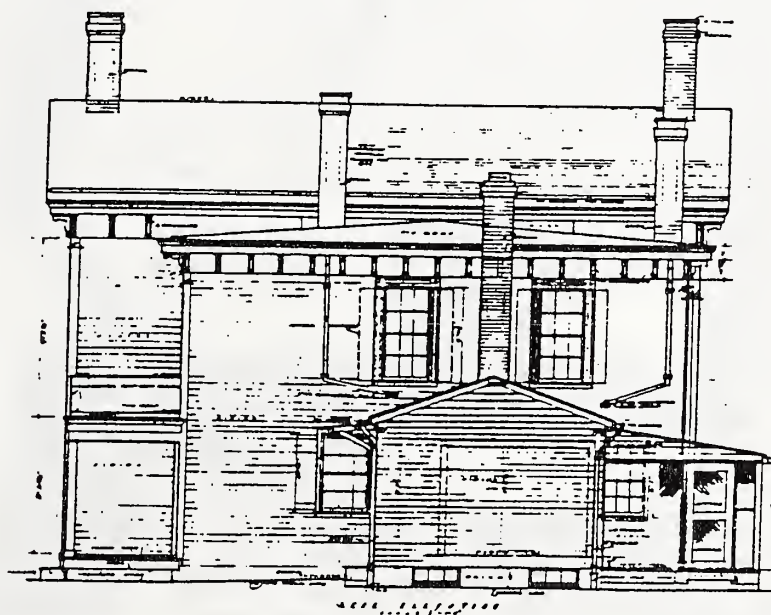


FIGURE 51. Lincoln Home Historic Drawing Illustrating the 1870's Kitchen (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

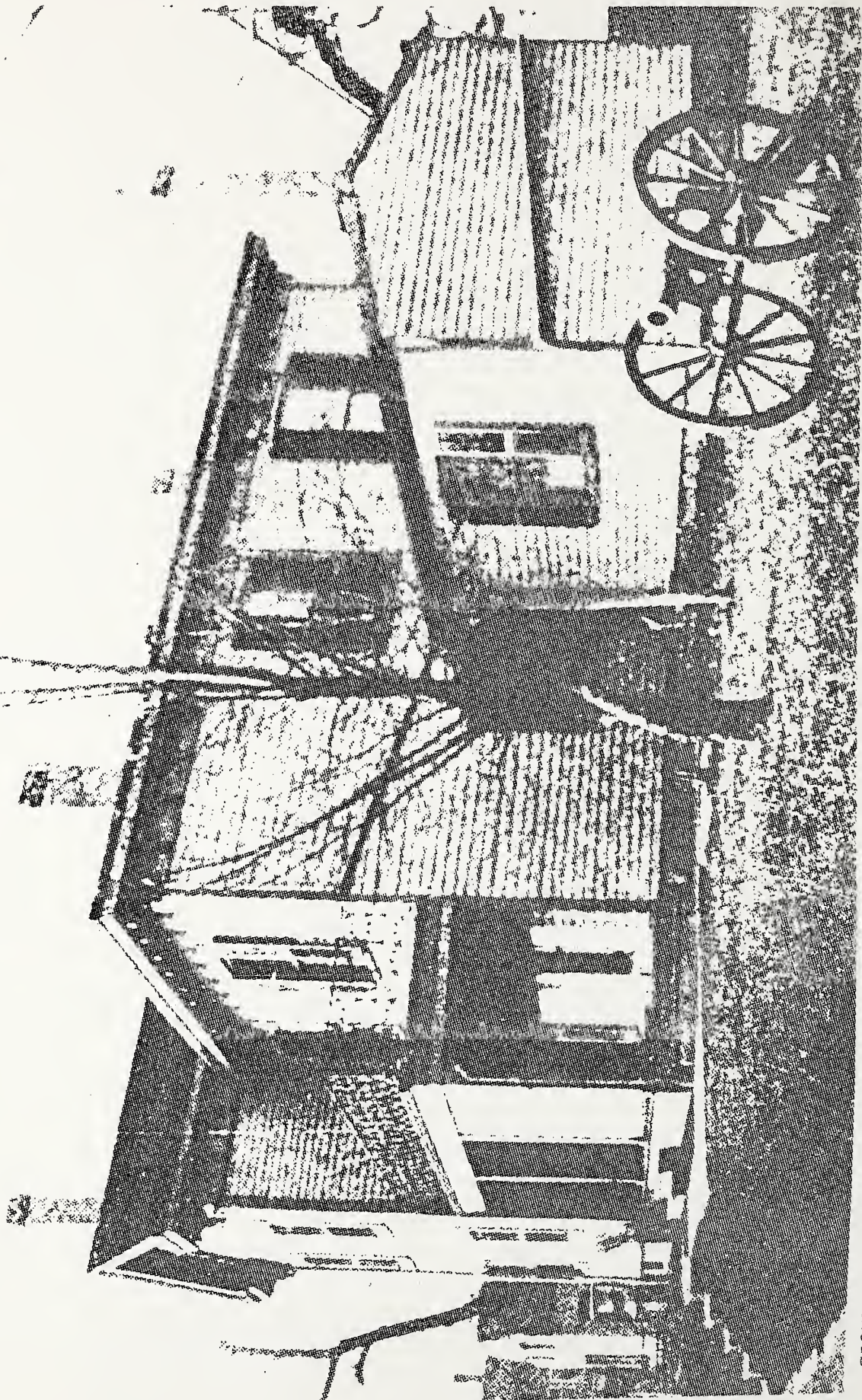


FIGURE 52. Photograph of the Lincoln Home, circa 1890 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

Lincoln's Home, as well as artifacts -- or features -- dating from the 1839 to circa 1856 context. Figure 53 is the base map showing the relationship of the tests to the house and surroundings. Figure 54 shows the Lincoln Home Site Plan at the time of the excavations.

Test 1 (Figure 55)

Test 1 was located along the west wall, north of the main entrance. It was excavated with its long axis perpendicular to the house so as to get a better stratigraphic profile connecting the 1850 retaining wall and the house foundation. A well-developed in situ soil profile was recognized. The top of the A-horizon was 30-40cm below the present ground surface. Clearly, the Lincoln home was built on a small knoll, strategically higher than many of the surrounding houses. Unfortunately, no stratified deposits associated with the original ground surface and the pre-1850 fill were recognized. A small portion of this test was excavated to the base of the house foundation, which extended to a depth of 1.63 meters below the present surface. No spread footing nor builders trench was present. A 20th century drainage tile was located running across the front of the house and draining into the manhole located in the southwest corner of the yard. Artifact density was low with only a couple machine cut nails, aqua window glass and a single relief decorated whiteware sherd found in association with the mid-19th century fill.

Test 2 (Figure 56)

Test 2 was a 1 x 2 meter test located along the north side -- towards the front -- of the house. It was excavated to a depth of 1.75m below the present ground surface. The foundation extended to a depth of 1.63m below surface; no spread footing was recognized. The top 30-45cm of fill had been disturbed by 20th-century tarring of the foundation, as well as by more recent buried telephone lines. Zone IIIA consists of a very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, which represents a well-developed A-horizon. Zone IIIB, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) clay silt loam, represents an in situ developed B-horizon. Zone IIIC, a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey silt, represents the pedological C-horizon. No builder's trench was recognized. Artifacts found in association with Zone III consisted of aqua container glass, machine cut nails and a single purple transfer printed whiteware sherd.

A mid-19th century stoneware drainage tile trench was dug into this original ground surface (Zone IVB). The location of the outlet for this drain is not known. It either went straight (west) onto 8th Street or turned a 90-degree corner and went onto Jackson Street. This drainage line is of mid-19th century origin and constructed of hand-turned drainage tile probably made locally (Figure 57). Similar tile were recovered from an

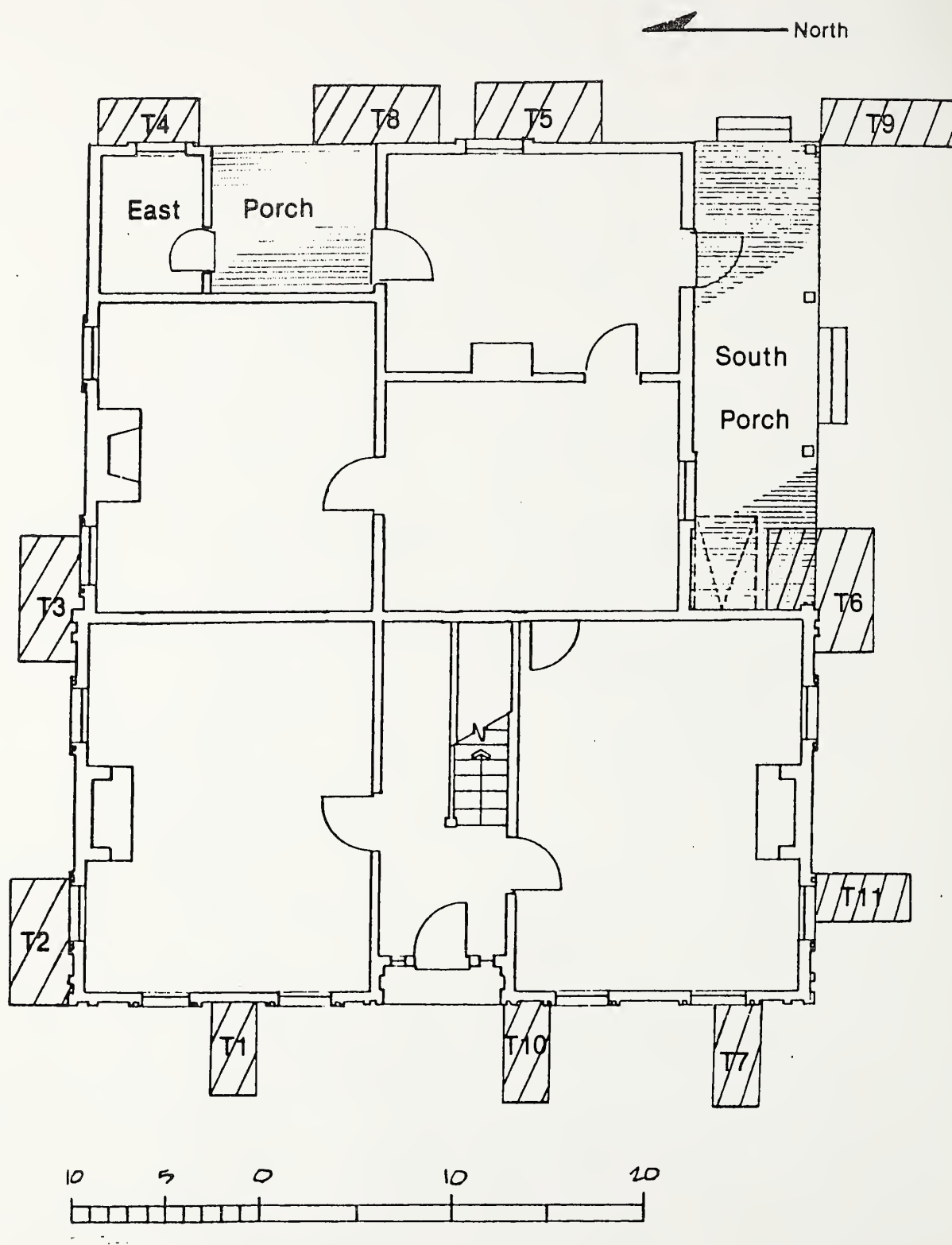
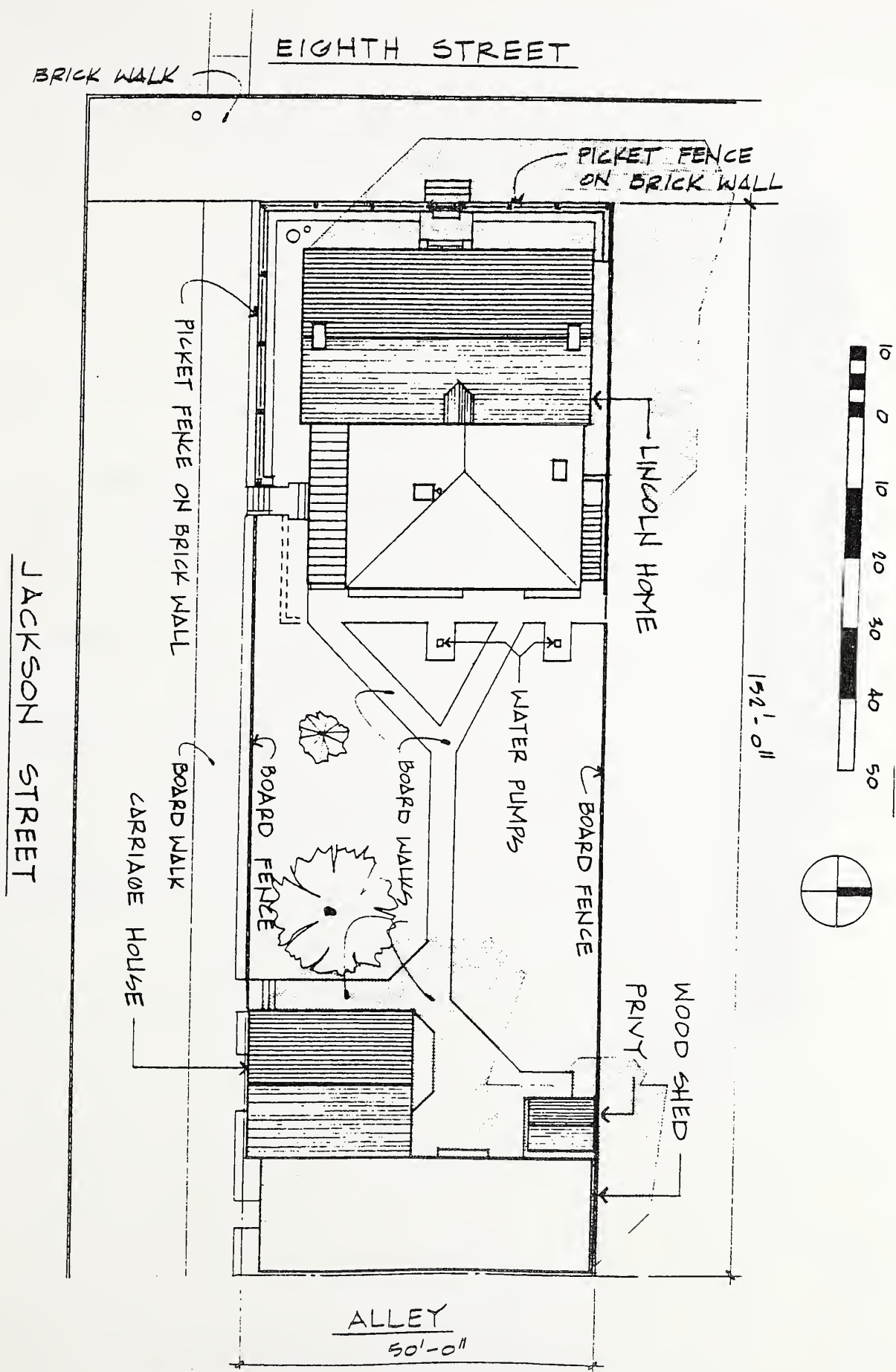


FIGURE 53. The Lincoln Site Base Map, 1985 Field Excavations.

FIGURE 54. Lincoln Home Site Plan, 1985 (From Ferry and Henderson 1981).



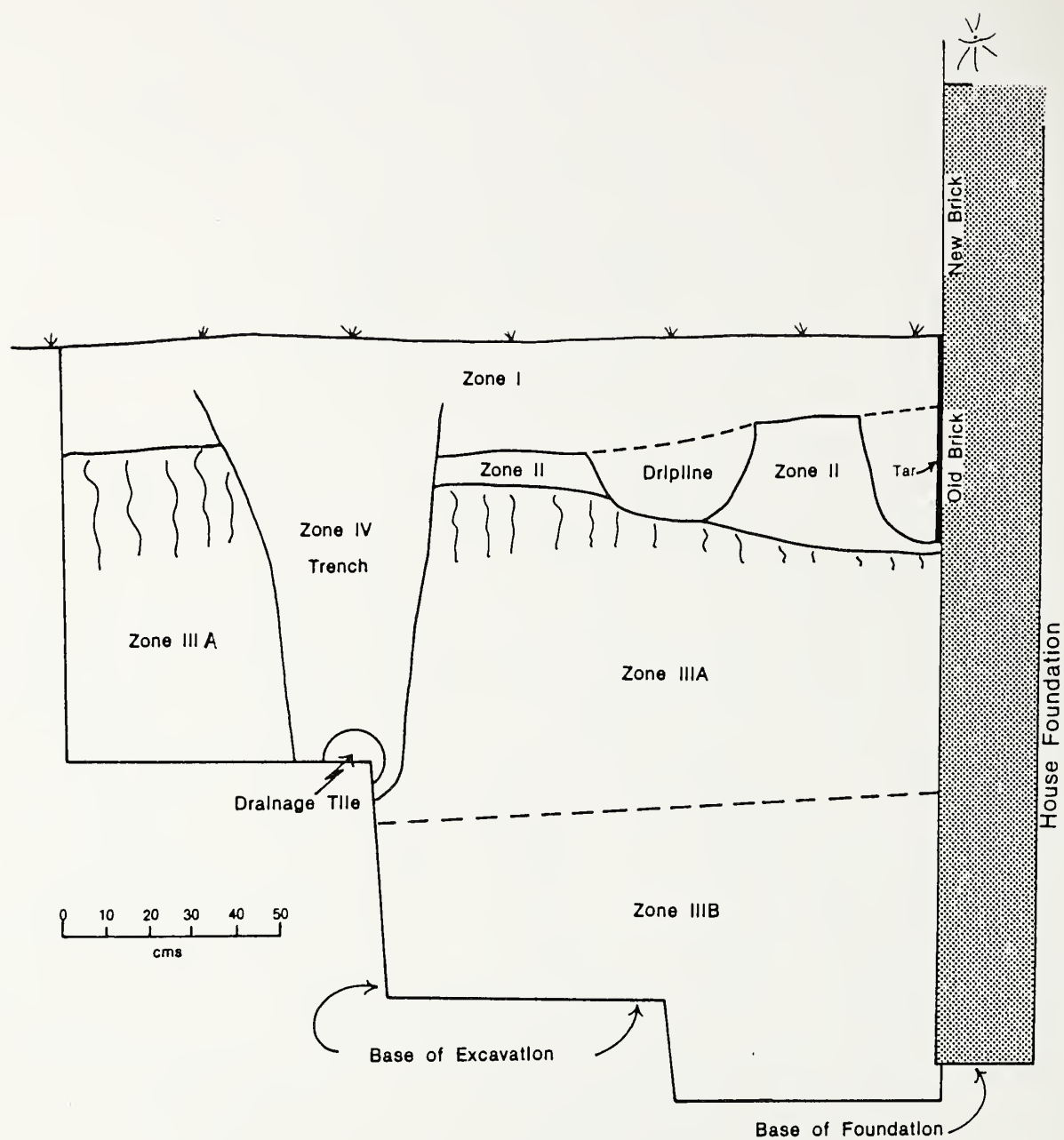


FIGURE 55. Lincoln Site, Test 1, South Wall Profile.

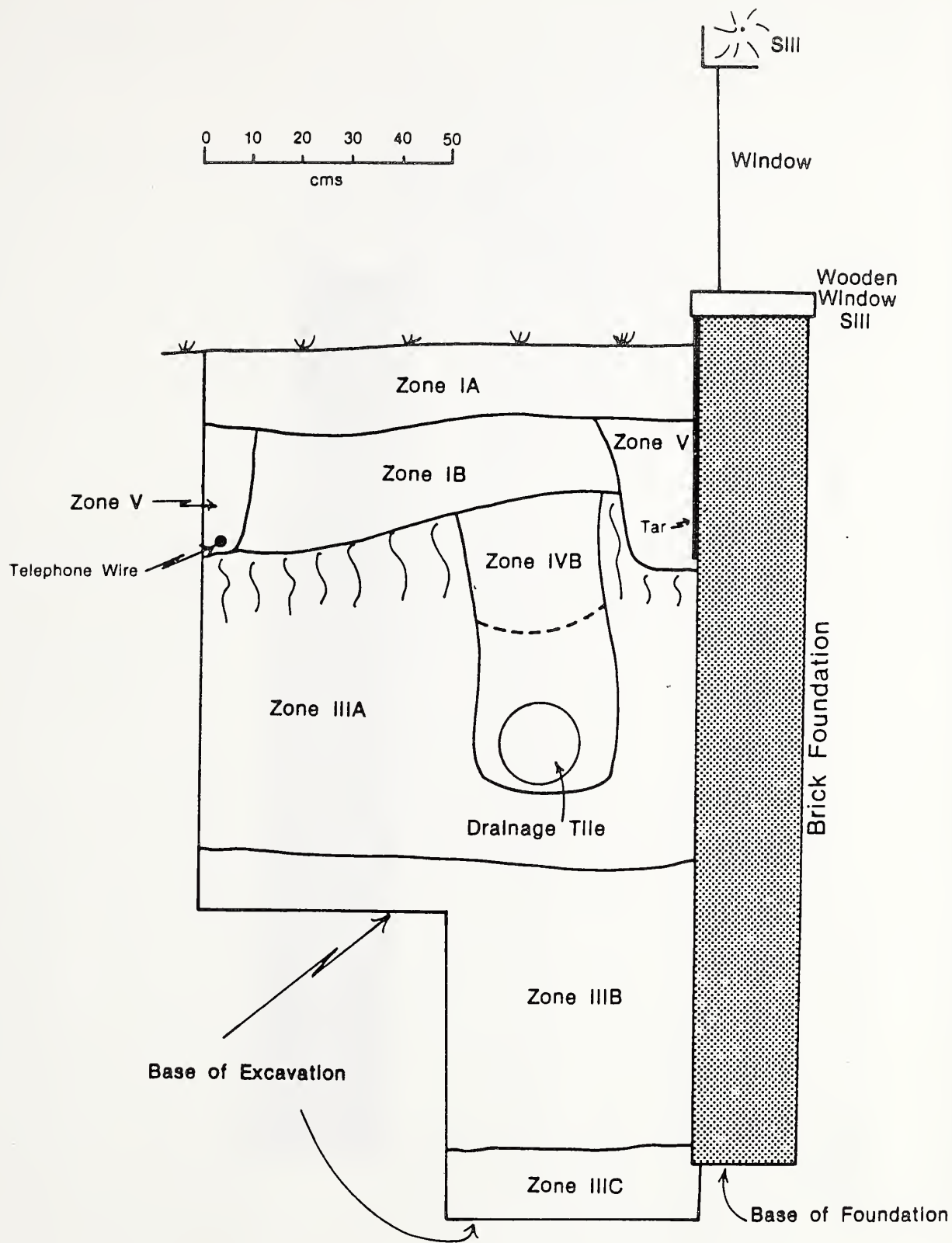


FIGURE 56. Lincoln Site, Test 2, East Wall Profile.

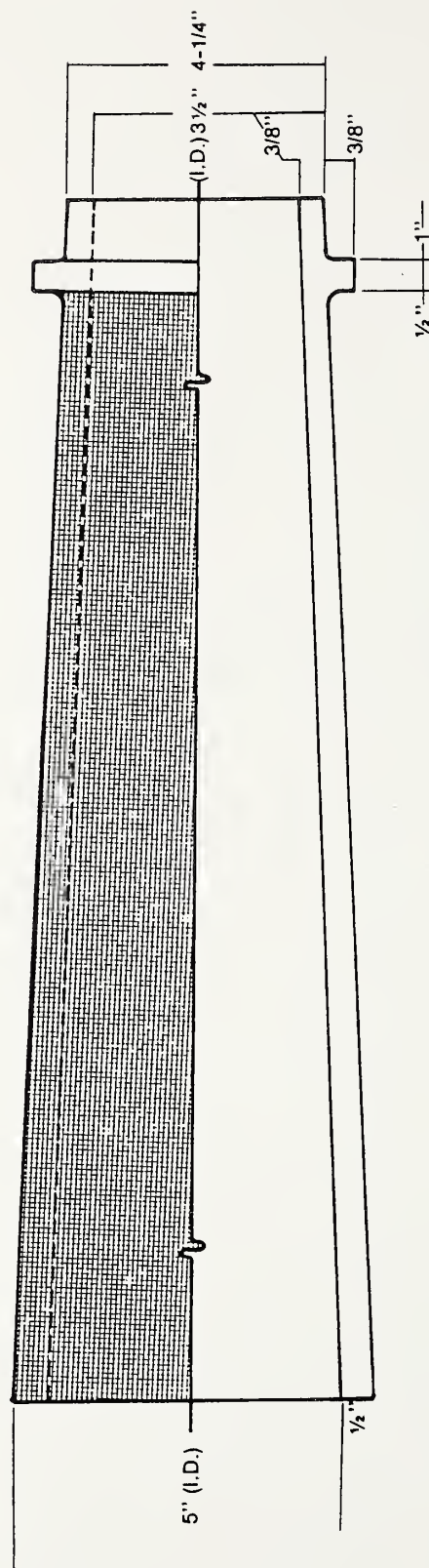


FIGURE 57. Lincoln Site, Mid-19th Century Stoneware Drainage Tile (Drawn by Fran Krupka, National Park Service).

1840's context in west-central Illinois at the Mitchell House Site (Mansberger 1981). It is suspected that this drainage tile dates from the 1848-1853 remodeling of the Lincoln Home.

Test 3 (Figure 58)

Test 3 was located along the north side of the house, associated with the back kitchen extension (East Wing). It was a shallow excavation unit that had been disturbed by drainage lines, gas lines, water lines, and recent (1954) construction of the furnace room and its bulkhead entrance. Figure 58B illustrates the base of the corbelled pilaster. Figure 58A illustrates the foundation of the north wall of the back addition (East Wing). This wall extends to a depth of 57cm below the present ground surface (103cm below the base of the sill). A double-course spread footing was found. Of particular interest is the remnant of an A-horizon (Zone III) with a well-defined builder's trench (Zone V). Both features -- the spread footing and the builders trench -- are in contrast to the original house construction techniques. Zone IC represents an episode of foundation waterproofing by the application of tar. Zone IB is a 1950's disturbance associated with the construction of the cellar entrance and basement furnace room. The excavation of Test 3 clearly showed how the back portions of the existing north wall of the house butts up to the front (west) portion of the foundation wall.

Test 4

Test 4 was a shallow test excavated along the east wall near the far northeast corner of the house. At a depth of approximately 20cm below surface, the brick foundations of the 1870's addition were encountered. Directly outside this wall, the area was badly disturbed by an electrical conduit line. Therefore, this test was terminated.

Test 5

Test 5 was located along the east wall of the house. From an inspection of the Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon (Figure 59) of the back of the Lincoln House (1865), it became clear that the gutter downspout ran directly into the ground and, more importantly, that the pumps were positioned very near to the house wall -- not several feet out from the wall, where they are currently positioned. Test 5 was excavated in hopes of locating the remains of a cistern that would have been associated with the southernmost 1860's pump.

Several significant features were uncovered by the excavation of this test. First encountered were the remains of a circular brick cistern (Figure 60) with domed top. The approximate diameter of the cistern was 6 to 6-1/2 feet, while

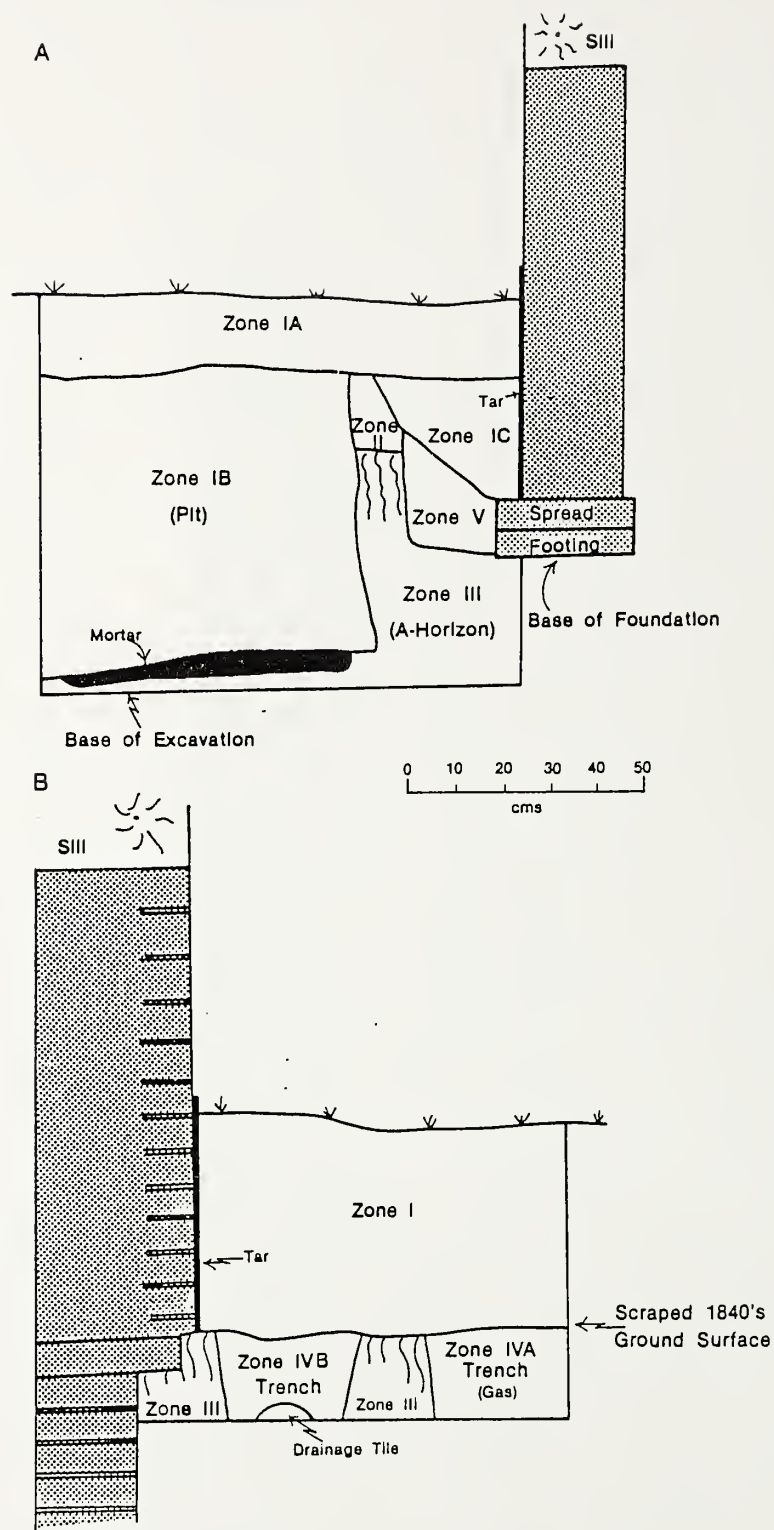


FIGURE 58. Lincoln Site, Test 3, East and West Wall Profiles.



FIGURE 59. The Lincoln Home; Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon (1865; Courtesy of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency).

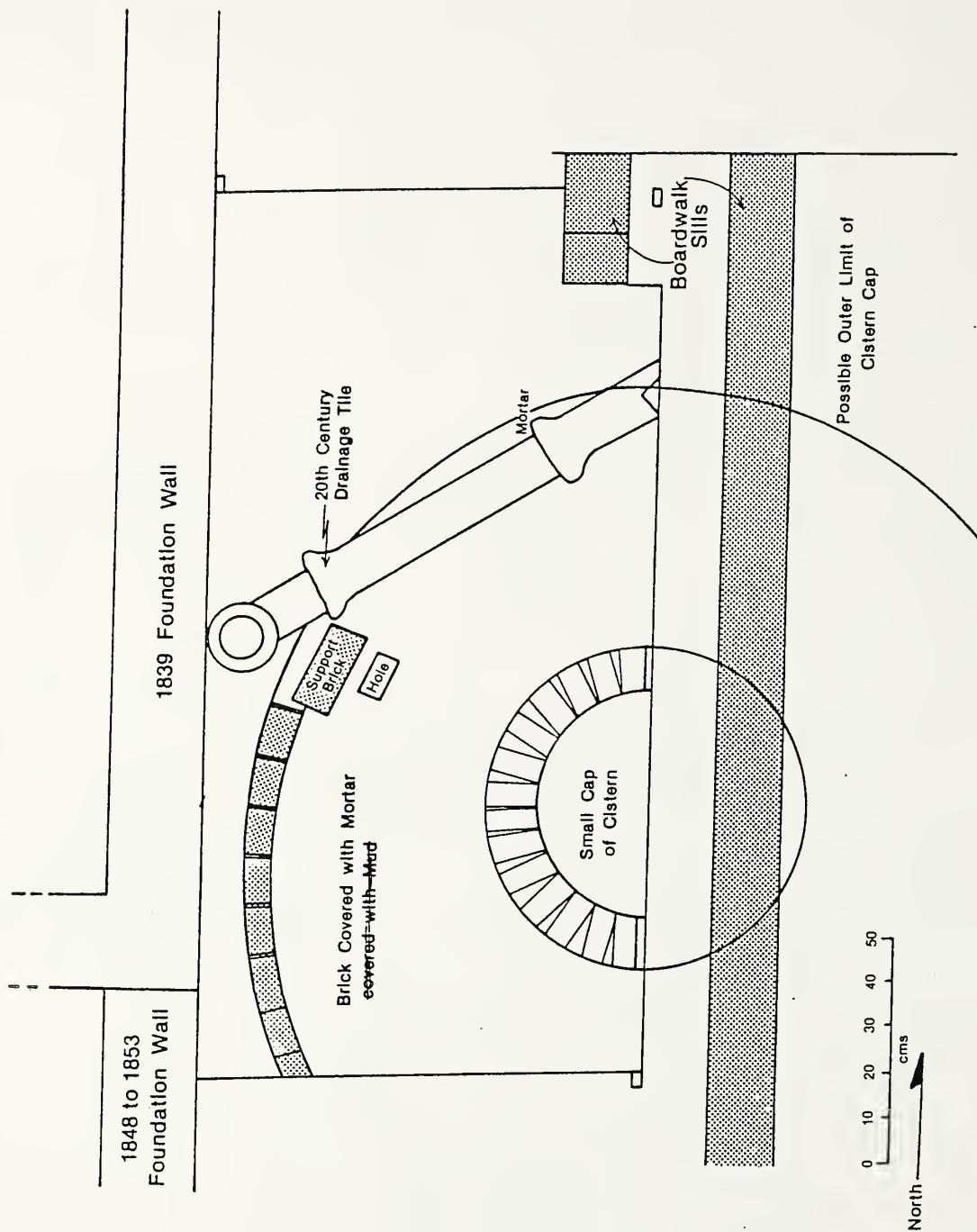


FIGURE 60. Lincoln Home, Test 5, Plan View of Cistern.

the constricted opening (oculus) was 18 to 19" in diameter. A support brick and an entrance hole marked where the old downspout had drained into the cistern. Presently, a 20th-century drainage tile carries away the rainwater. The cistern is constructed of soft mud brick with a mortar-lined interior. The mortar used in the construction of this feature was the "old type" associated with the early Dresser-period features. A clear impression of a circular cap stone (36" in diameter), set in sand, was indicated by the excavations. Artifacts from inside the top foot of the cistern consisted of whiteware sherds, machine cut nails and aqua window glass typical of the late 19th-century.

The excavation of this test also uncovered the original southeast corner of the Dresser-period back kitchen extension. Below grade, a clear distinction between two portions of the wall indicated where a shallow brick wall with a two-course spread footing butted against a deeper constructed foundation with no spread footing. The younger wall extended to a depth of only 15cm below grade. The earlier wall -- without its spread footing -- was similar to the original Lincoln Home foundation recognized in Tests 1 and 2. The younger wall -- with its spread footing is similar in construction to the wall recognized in Test 3 (Figure 58A).

Test 6 (Figure 61, a and b)

Test 6 was an L-shaped test excavated at the southeast corner of the main house block. It was excavated in hopes of determining the relationship between the south porch piers and the house foundation. The test was excavated to a depth of 80cm below the present ground surface. Similar stratigraphic zones as recognized in Test 1 were recognized in Test 6. Zone I consisted of the most recent 20th-century fill; evidence of a drip line and a trench for foundation tarring were recognized (Zone IC). Zone III consists of the undisturbed A-horizon. A narrow builder's trench was recognized in Test 6.

The east wall profile (Figure 61b) of Test 6 -- which extended beneath the porch, exhibited the best profile at the site illustrating the character of the 19th-century fill deposits. Zone IIA was a mixed fill zone with a well-developed drip line. Zone IIB is a compact yellow clay 15cm thick, which rests directly on top of the original ground surface. Both fills probably date from the original construction of the house. Beneath the south porch, just a few feet from this test, a brick walk dating from the original house construction rests directly on top of Zone IIA. Few artifacts -- except for a blue transfer print cup fragment, aqua container and flat glass fragments and machine cut nails were found associated with Zone II.

The brick pier at this location -- with its spread footing -- was butted to the original house foundation.

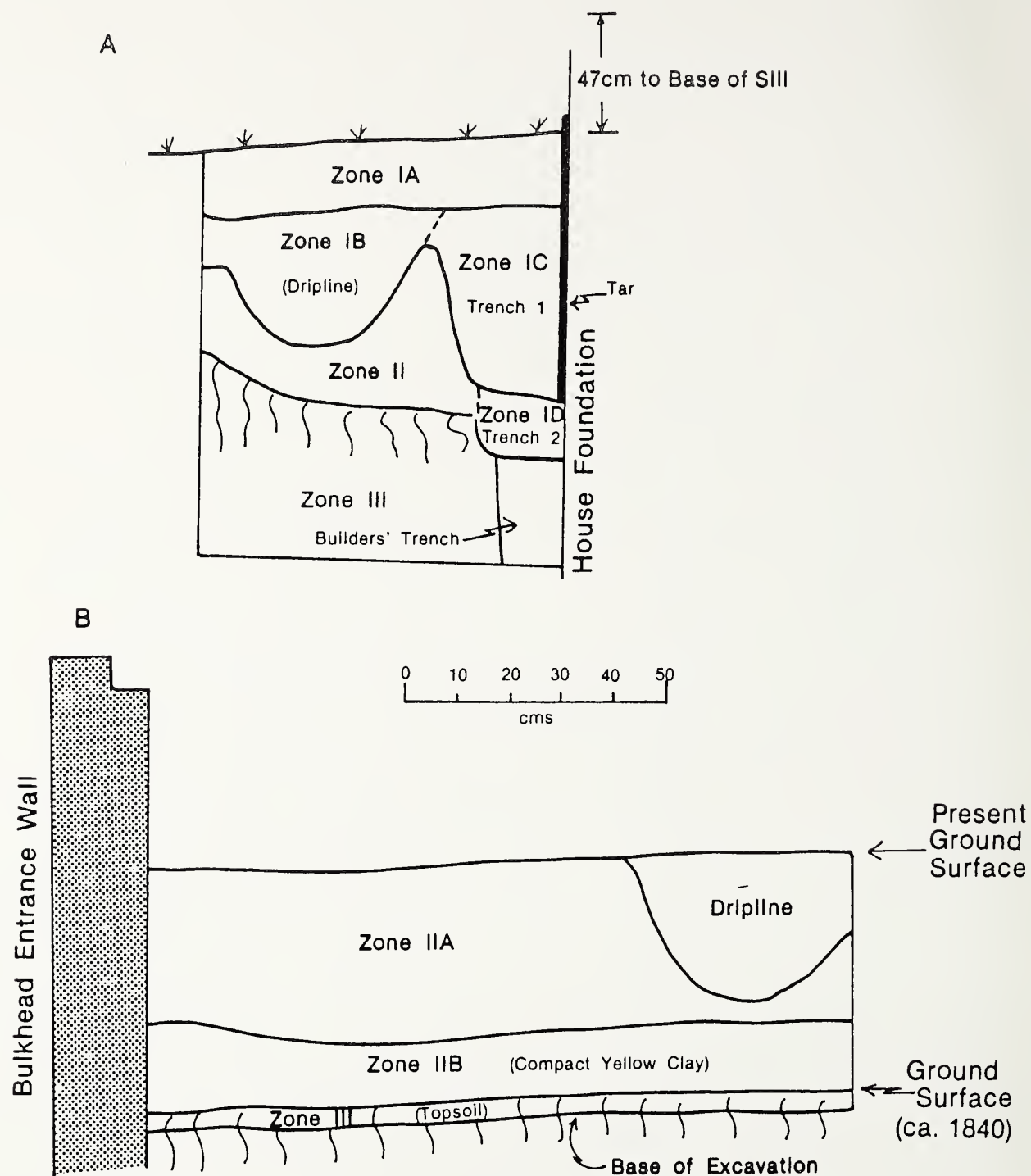


FIGURE 61. Lincoln Site, Test 6, Profiles.
A. West Wall Profile
B. East Wall Profile

Test 7 (Figure 62)

Test 7 was excavated along the west wall of the house, near the southwest corner of the structure. It was excavated to a depth of 90cm below surface. Approximately 40-45cm of fill rested on top of the old ground surface. Evidence of tarring of the foundation, a drip line, and a trench that no doubt held a drainage line were all found. It was in Test 7 that it was first noticed that the top 9 courses of foundation brickwork were relatively new, having been replaced sometime in the 20th-century. This had been difficult to notice, due to the numerous coats of paint and tar that had been applied to the foundation. These bricks, hard-fired and machine-made, were very different from the soft-mud hand-made originals. Artifact density was low in Test 7; the only diagnostic artifact found in association with Zone II was fragments of a hand blown glass handle.

Test 8

Test 8 was excavated beneath the back steps leading onto the east porch. This was inside what would have been the 1870's kitchen. Test 8 was excavated to see how clearly the original Dresser-period kitchen extension corner -- which had been incorporated into this wall -- could be seen. Fill consisted of clean sand with inclusions of concrete and yellow linoleum. Once below grade, the original corner could be easily seen -- the adjoining north wall was clearly butted against the corner of the original structure (Figure 63). Test 8 was excavated to a depth of 85cm below surface.

Test 9 (Figures 64 and 65)

Test 9 was located at the southeast corner of the Lincoln House. It was positioned perpendicular to the south porch in such a manner as to create a profile from the porch pier through the concrete retaining wall near the porch to the wooden fence along the sidewalk. Test 9A represents the upper terrace, while Test 9B represents the lower terrace (Figure 64).

The upper terrace was the least disturbed. The old ground surface was located 40-45cm below the present surface. The original "L"-shaped porch pier (circa 1849-53) rested directly on top of the undisturbed topsoil (Figure 64). Variegated silt loams and yellowish-brown clays were piled around the pier. Twentieth century materials were found associated with Zones IA and IB. Except for a single clear glazed redware sherd -- no diagnostic artifacts were found associated with Zone II. Near the present ground surface, a 20th-century square pier rested directly on top of the older one. The later pier which rested off-center and unsupported by the earlier had settled drastically to one side (Figure 65).

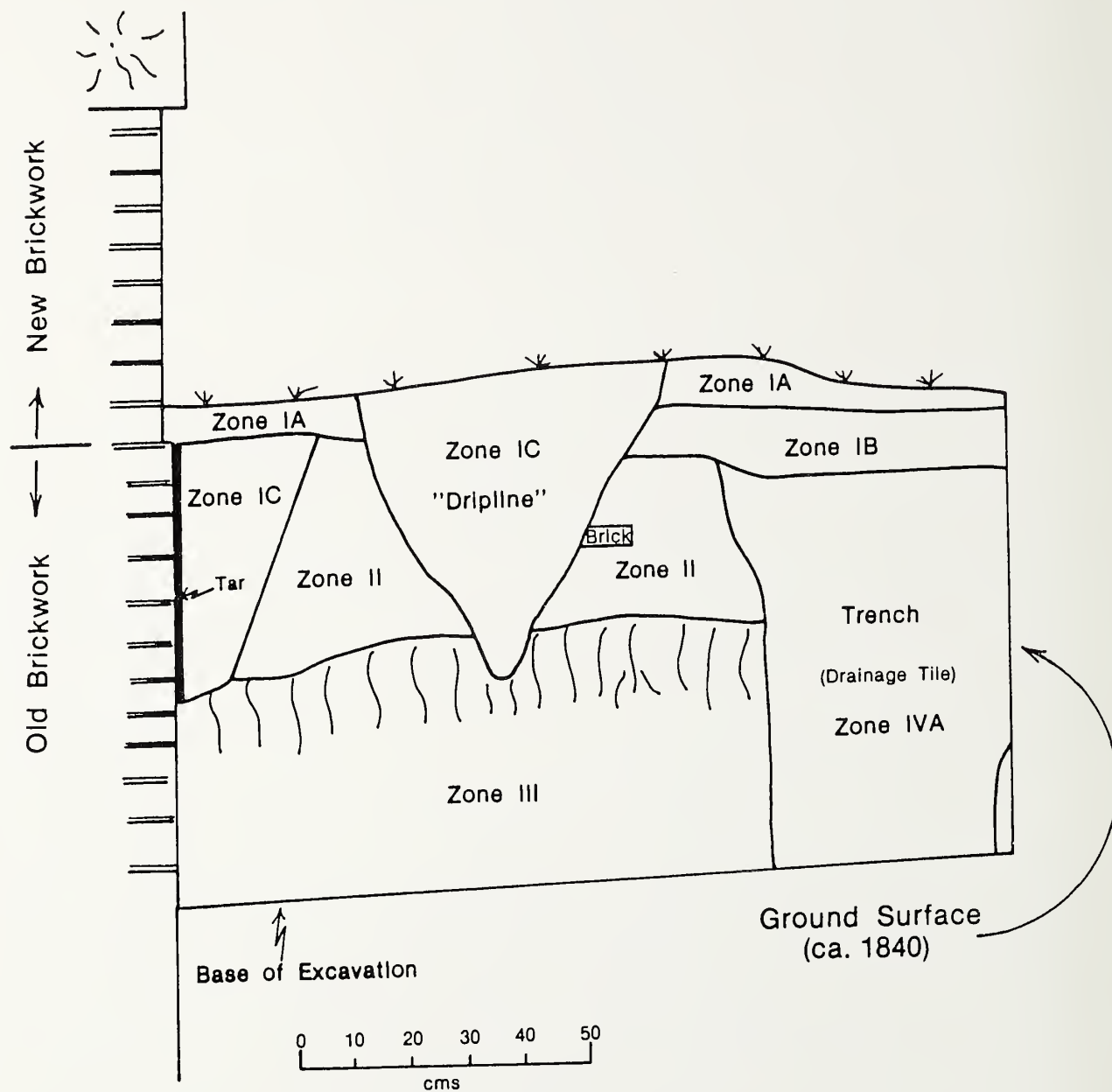


FIGURE 62. Lincoln Site, Test 7, North Wall Profile.

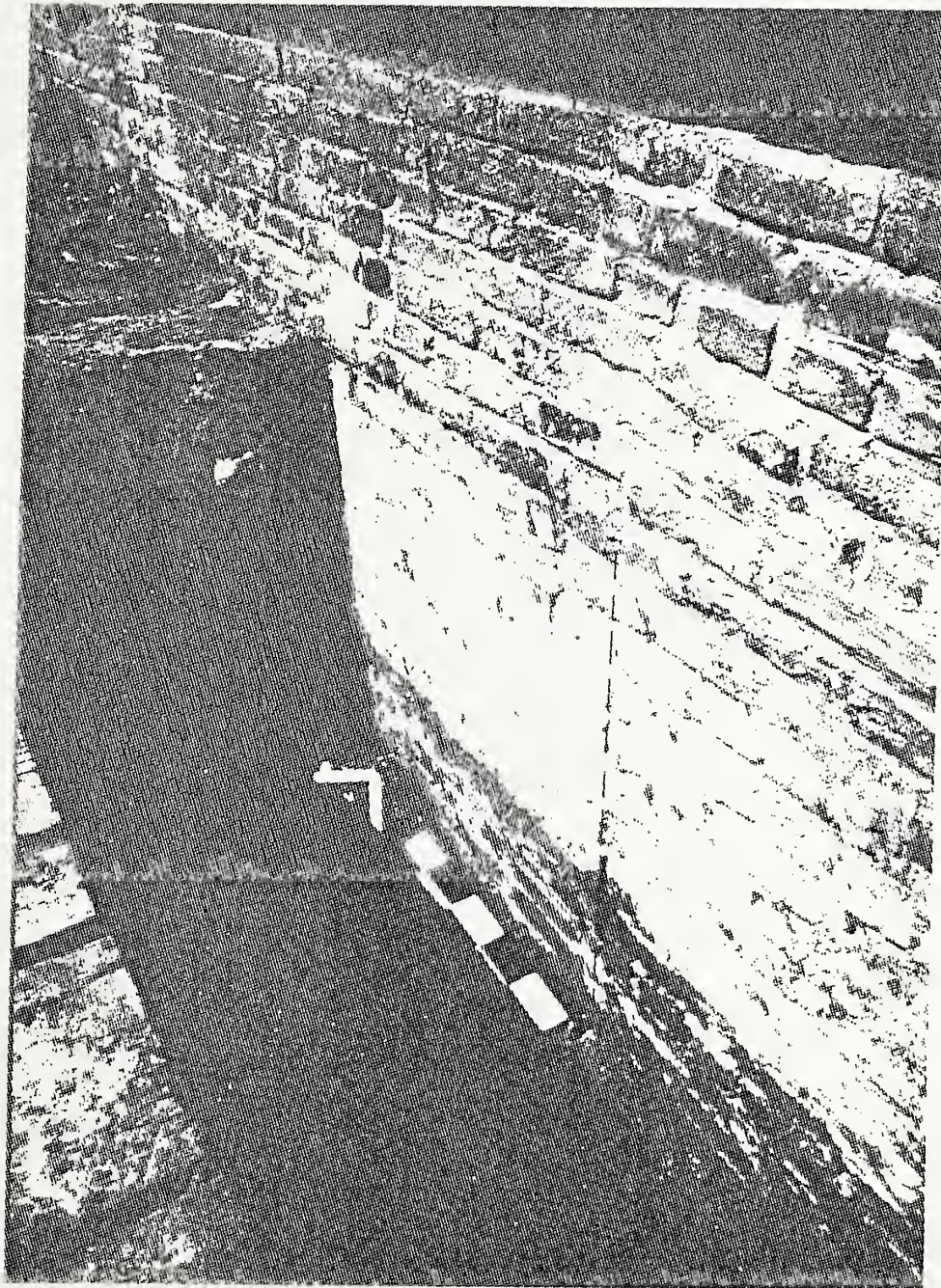


FIGURE 63. Lincoln Site, Test 8, Photograph of Foundation Wall Illustrating Circa 1848-53 Wall Butted onto Original Corner of Kitchen Wing Foundation.

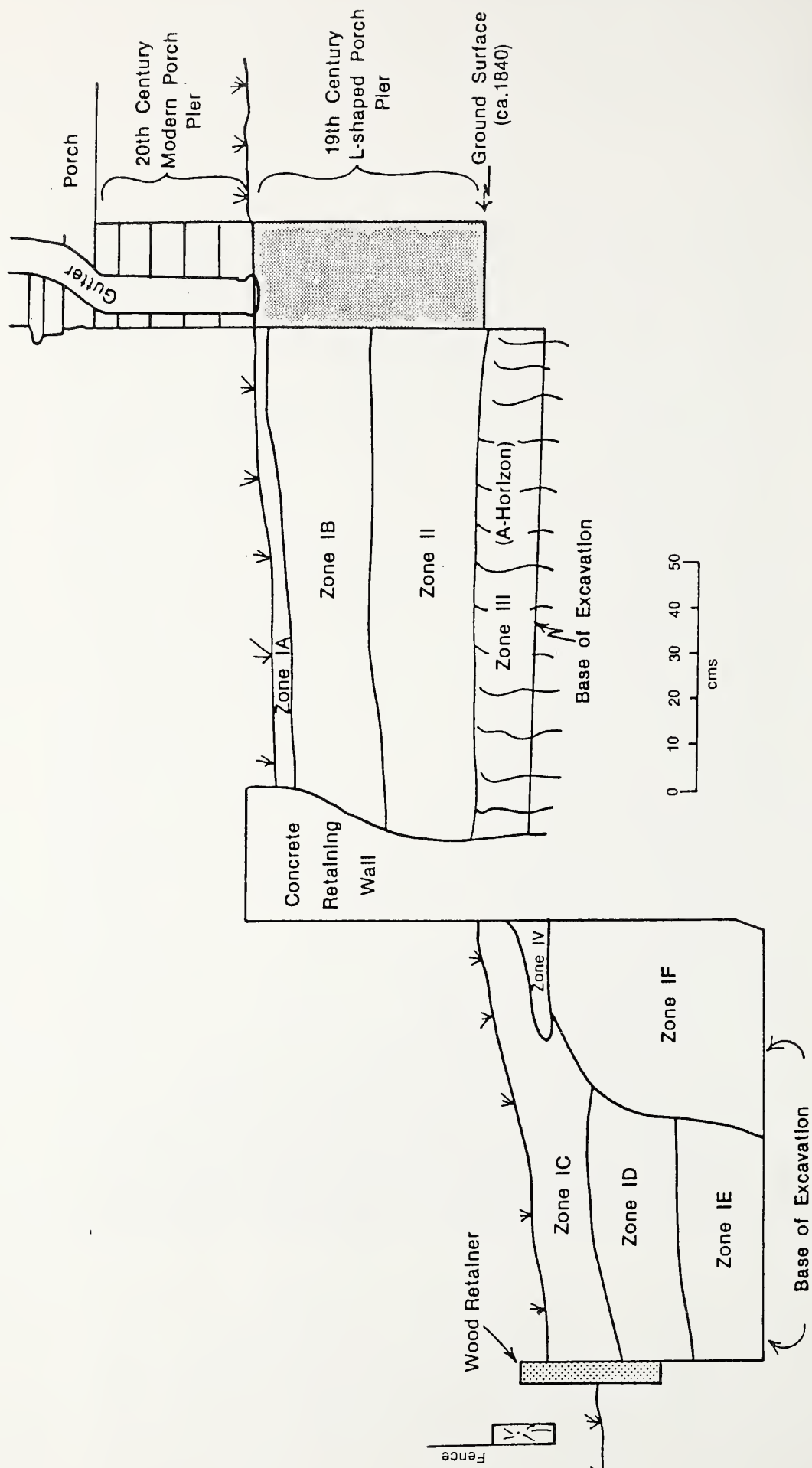


FIGURE 64. Lincoln Site, Test 9, West Wall Profile.

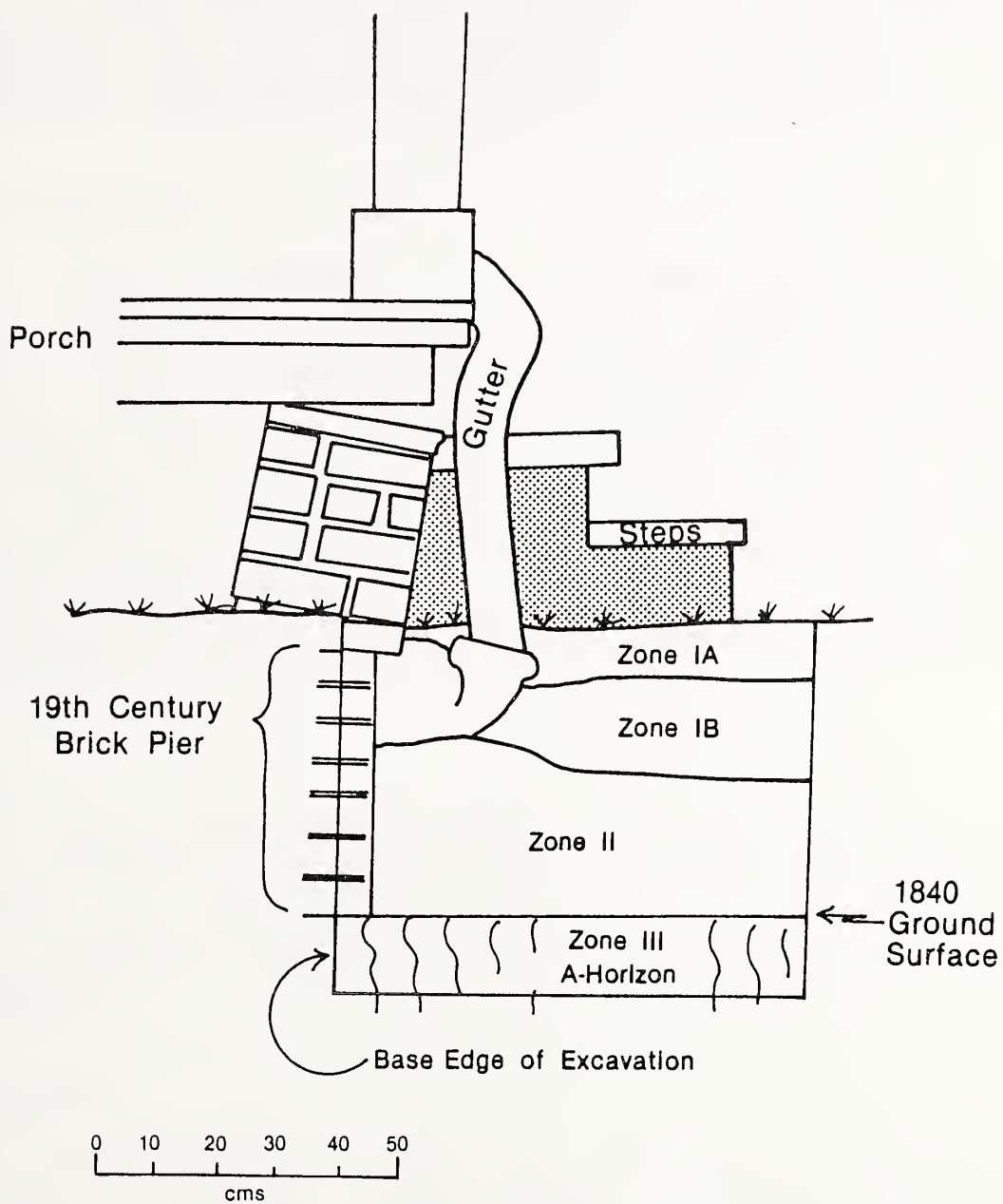


FIGURE 65. Lincoln Site, Test 9, North Wall Profile.

The lower terrace -- between the poured concrete wall and the fence -- was mostly disturbed 20th-century fill for a depth of at least 45cm. The original ground surface, as represented by Zone III in the upper terrace, is relatively flat, suggesting that a sharp slope was probably created by the road and sidewalk. To alleviate this problem, the concrete retaining wall was probably installed during the late 19th or early 20th-century. It is very possible, considering the level character of Zone III, that an earlier brick retaining wall was present during the mid-19th century.

Test 10 (Figure 66)

Test 10 was excavated along the west wall of the house directly south of the main entrance concrete steps and sidewalk. The purpose of this test was to determine if remains of the original sidewalk might be present beneath the concrete sidewalk. This was accomplished by excavating to a depth of 100cm below surface, at which point vertical excavating beneath the concrete walk was conducted. This was necessary in order not to disturb the concrete walk and thus the flow of traffic into the house. No signs of the early brick sidewalk were uncovered, but the south end of the limestone starter step for the original front porch was discovered imbedded beneath the non-historic (circa 1887-90) concrete Front Porch. Although probably not in its original location this starter step would have supported the original (circa 1839) wooden steps.

Test 11

This test was excavated by Robert Dunham of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site prior to letting of the existing contract. It was dug to determine the architectural configuration and structural characteristics as well as the physical condition of both the brick retaining wall and foundation wall. A similar fill sequence as Test 1 and Test 7 was uncovered.

The East Porch

The investigation of this area presented an excellent opportunity to look at an undisturbed portion of the circa 1839-54 backyard of the Lincoln Home. It was hoped that a midden or possible structural feature would be encountered. The integrity of this area, as well as the significance of the features exposed, were far above our best expectations.

The east porch presented unique problems of excavation. The extremely tight quarters were crisscrossed by electrical conduit pipes. The entire wall surface, as well as much of the dirt

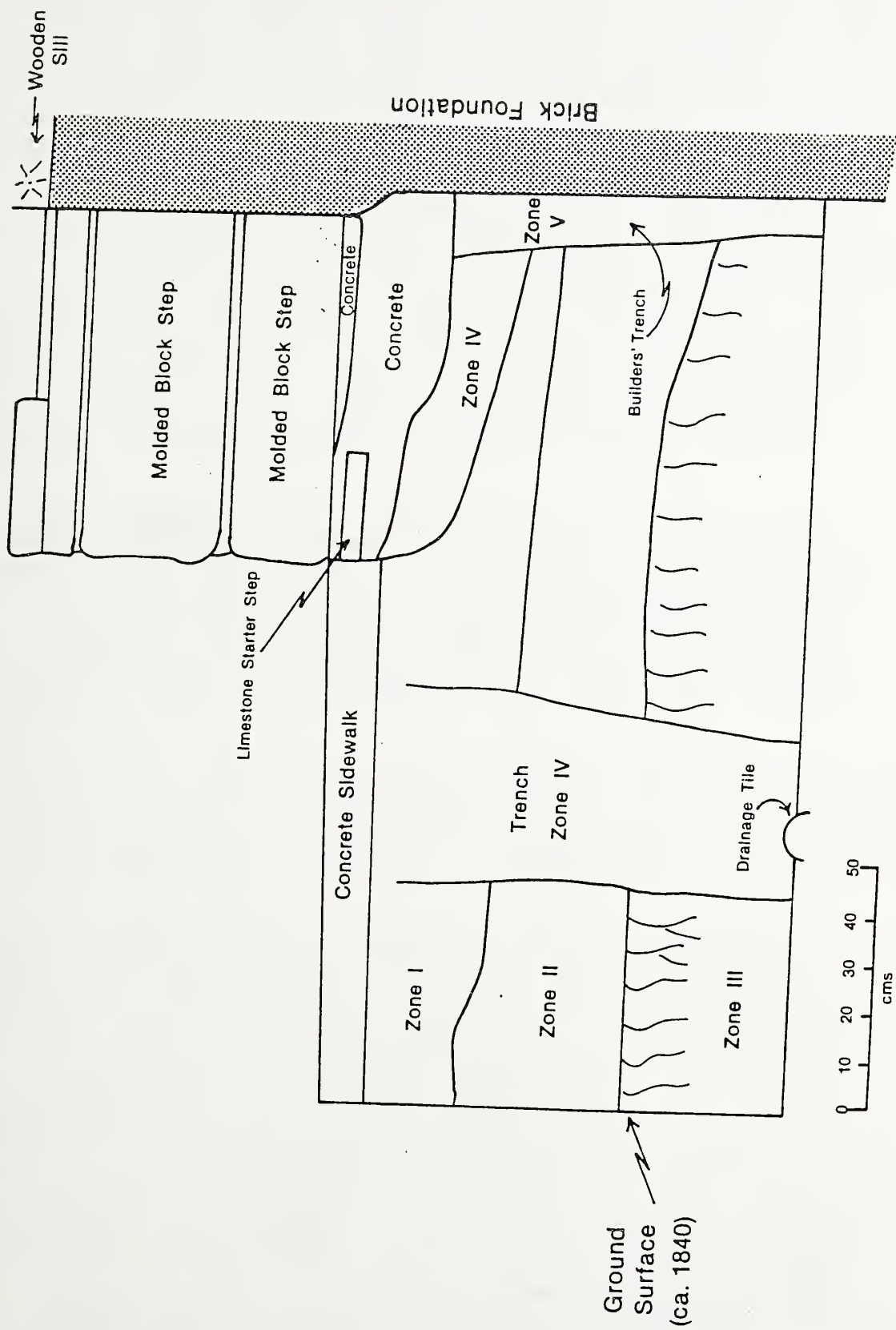


FIGURE 66. Lincoln Site, Test 10, North Wall Profile.

floor and exposed wooden sills, had been sprayed with a liquid masonry material (gunite) during the 1954 construction work. This made the interpretation of the framing details, as well as the ability to "read" the brick walls, impossible. Not only that, but having never been exposed to water for the last 100 years, the area was extremely dry and dusty, necessitating the use of masks to filter the air. Although the conditions were less than ideal, and difficult to work under, the results were spectacular.

After removal of tongue-and-groove flooring, the area beneath the east porch was marked into 1-meter squares, using the house walls for marking. This allowed for easy plotting of all artifacts on the base map (Figure 67). Once the area was "gridded-off", the first level was "excavated". All wall surfaces beneath the east porch which had been covered with gunite and overlapped the ground surface had to be broken away with a hammer. Once broken, the entire area was scraped clean of all loose gunite and recent material. After a light scraping, several mid-19th century cultural features became apparent.

Wall Remnant. A wall remnant of the original north foundation wall of the back kitchen extension (East Wing) of the Dresser house was found. It extended only a little more than two feet into the excavation area, at which point the brick had been salvaged, leaving the builder's trench filled with rubble. The original (1839) builder's trench ran the entire width of the excavation area, at which point it was cut through by the builder's trench associated with the 1954 furnace room construction.

This wall and its associated corner represent the original northeast corner of the Dresser kitchen. Of particular interest is that the original house foundation in this area -- as well as in the front of the house -- does not have a spread footing. All foundations associated with remodeling had spread footings.

What bothered us throughout our excavations was that the little evidence we did have for the above-ground structural framing did not reflect the same results as the below-grade evidence. It was my belief -- at the time of excavations -- that the entire back of the original house had been dismantled and a new two-story structure built circa 1848 to 1853. It was Bill Gran's (Ralph Hahn and Associates) detailed structural investigation of the house conducted for the National Park Service that solved this dilemma. Apparently, the entire original 1 1/2-story section of the house was separated from the main block of the house by sawing the tenons from the four mortise-and-tenon joints holding it together. Once this was accomplished, the entire kitchen frame was skidded 5-1/2 feet to the south. After this had been accomplished, new foundations were laid and the old kitchen frame was incorporated into the much larger back addition. This was accomplished by 1854 (cf. the 1854 City of Springfield map). The original (1839) attached

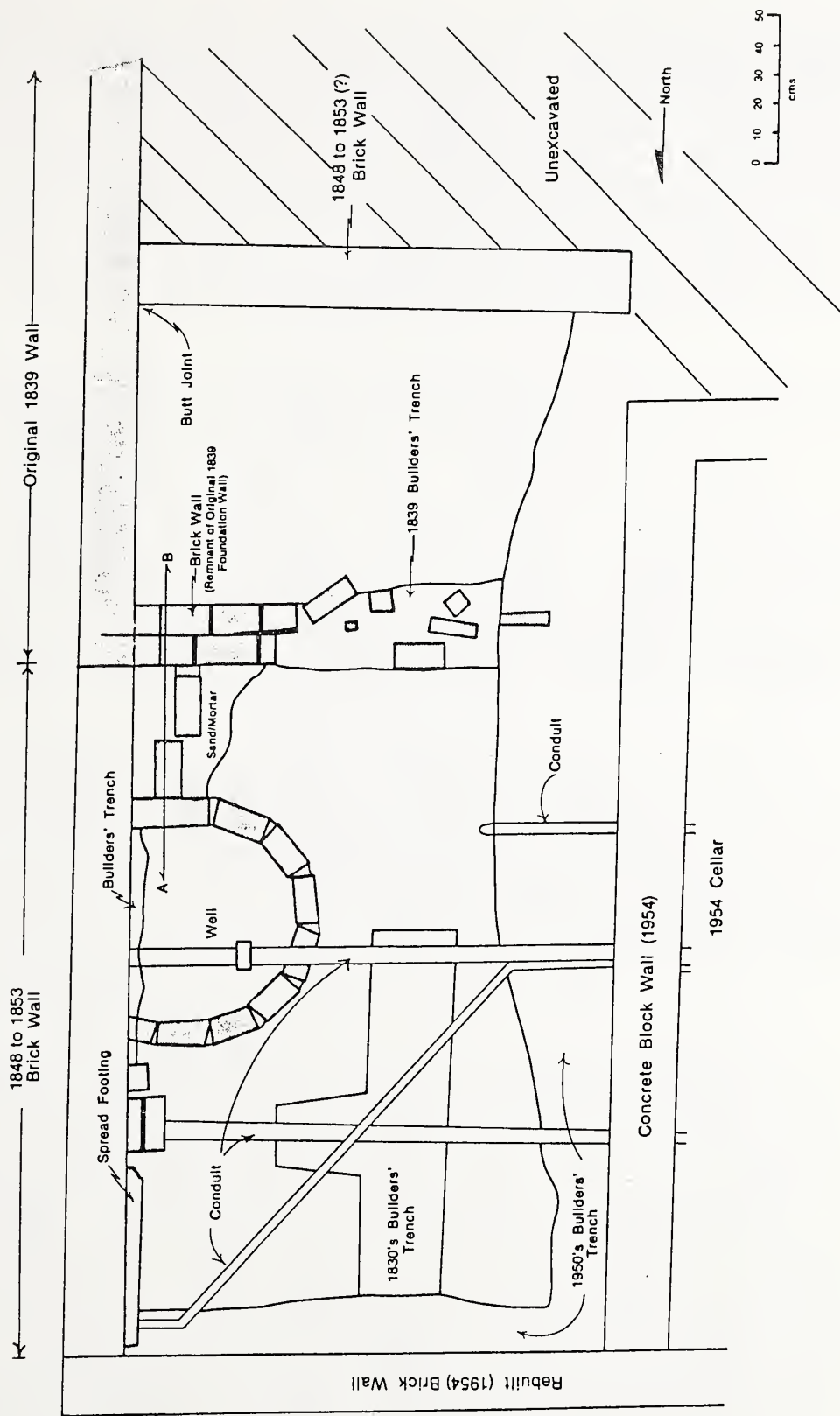


FIGURE 67. Lincoln Site, East Porch Plan View.

South Porch (No. 106) was apparently removed and reconstructed to larger dimensions at this time. The original (north and south) brick foundation walls, remnants of which survive in the crawlspace, were removed to grade and the salvaged brick probably reused in the construction work. A new north brick foundation wall was built, and the openings between the original (1839) South Porch piers were infilled with masonry to form the new south foundation wall. The original east foundation wall remained but was itself extended both to the north and to the south. Tests 5 and 8 both exposed the original 1839 East Wing corners.

A wide selection of artifacts was recovered from the area around the original north foundation wall. The ceramics included blue transfer printed pearlware sherds (24% of the refined ceramics), undecorated whitewares (28%), relief decorated whitewares (4%), blue shell-edged whitewares (12%), transfer printed whitewares (28%), and a single undecorated ironstone sherd (4%). The unrefined ceramics (a single redware sherd) consisted of only .04% of the ceramic assemblage. Non-ceramic artifacts included a large number of nails, flat glass and a couple of upholstery tacks. Numerous unidentifiable glass artifacts, as well as two glass tumbler fragments, were also found. One of the tumbler fragments had a ground pontil base.

An irregular-shaped area towards the northern end of the excavation unit consisted of a loosely-filled builder's trench. Similar in depth and shape to that associated with the wall remnant, no in situ bricks were found. No associated artifacts were found within this trench. Its function is unknown; it is possible that this was the foundation remnants of an early structure that enclosed the well. Such structures were common mid-19th century landscape features and were commonly illustrated in the county atlases (Figure 68).

Well. The most significant feature uncovered by the 1985 field season excavations was what appears to be the original Dresser well, which currently is located beneath the east porch. An arc of brick, immediately north of the original northeast corner of the kitchen, was found. This brick arc, laid without mortar with soft mud brick, was cut almost in half by the circa 1849-53 house construction. Apparently, prior to building the wall that cuts through the top of the well, the well was filled (circa 1849-53). At least the top six feet of the east half of the feature were also disturbed by Harlow's circa 1870-80 construction of the Kitchen (and laundry) Addition. Nonetheless, it is apparent from our excavations that much of the feature is intact and, as such, contains some of the most Lincoln-specific deposits still present at the site. It could be argued that the well was not filled until the 1870's construction of the Harlow kitchen. During the 1850's and 1860's the well could have been used from inside the pantry located adjacent to the East Porch. No structural indication within the floor of the pantry would suggest this was the case.

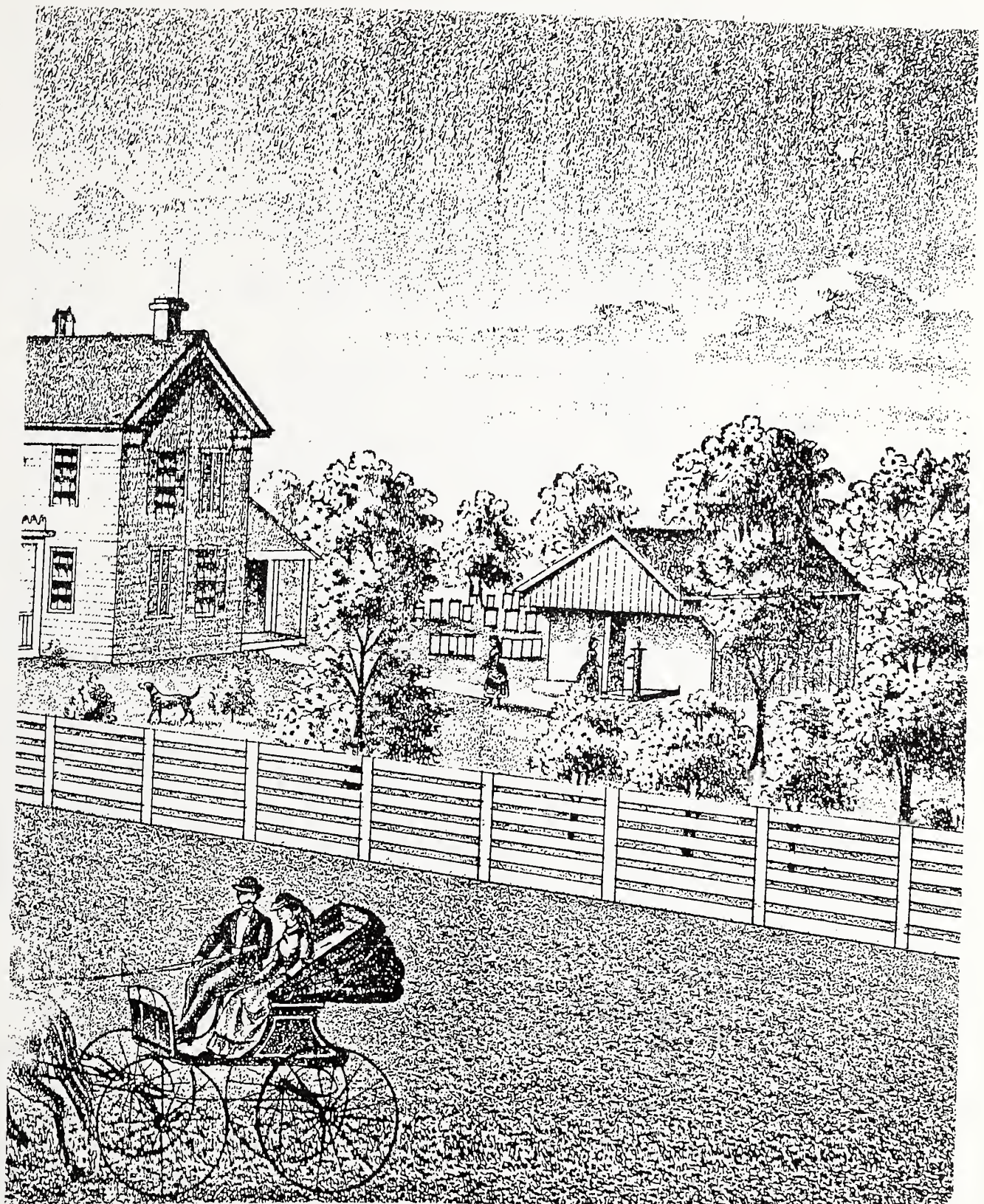


FIGURE 68. Common 19th Century Outbuilding : Wash Houses
(Andreas, Lyter and Company 1872:25).

On the contrary, a narrow builder's trench cuts through the well fill and suggests the well was filled by the time of Harlow's 1870's construction. Also, the 1860's Ridgeway Glover stereopticon (Figure 59) illustrates a second well outside the East Porch. It seems clear that the well found beneath the East Porch was filled during the period 1849 to 1853.

The top 45cm of the well was excavated in order to determine the type and quantity of artifacts present. The fill was a mottled yellow silty clay loam with mixed bits of dark topsoil. Clearly, the fill represented subsoil from some surrounding excavation -- possibly the new well needed when this one was abandoned.

Although small in number, a wide assortment of artifacts was recovered from the Lincoln well. The ceramics recovered were extremely small in number (n=4). The only decorated sherds recovered were relief decorated wares (n=2). A bit more variability was evident in the glass artifacts recovered from the well. The glass included architectural items such as aqua window fragments (n=2), as well as kitchen items such as molded tumbler/tableware fragments (n=2). Other kitchen/household glass items found in the well consist of a whole fragile lipped vial with a pontiled base, as well as fragments of a second embossed vial (Figure 69). The base of the second vial also was pontiled and had enough embossed lettering present to ascertain that it was from a bottle marked, "DR D. [JA]YNES / CARMINATIVE / BALSAM / PHILADA." The presence of the bottle of carminative lends credibility to the fact that these deposits were associated with the Lincoln family. In the account book of leading Springfield druggists Corneau and Diller is listed the purchase of one "Bottle Carminative" by the Lincolns for \$0.25 on 8 October 1857 (Pratt 1943:151). It is not to say this is the same bottle as found in the well, only that the Lincoln family definitely were using bottled carminative. The Illinois Daily Journal (2 January 1855) contains an ad run by Corneau and Diller that states:

Hamilton's Syrup of Black Cherry and Sassafras -- for the care of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all illness of the bowels. Also, Jayne's Carminative Balsam for sale...

This clearly indicates the use of this product in the Springfield area by at least 1855.

This bottle, discussed in McKearin and Wilson (1978:282), is dated by them as "1840's." McKearin and Wilson (1978:296) also state that Dr. David Jayne was listed in the Philadelphia city directories as a doctor in 1839. In 1845 Dr. Jayne began a yearly medical publication that boosted sales of his products. The firm was in business until 1887. Wilson and Wilson (1971:47,122) state that Dr. Jayne first started bottling in 1838. As McKearin and Wilson (1978:297) state, "Dr. Jayne's carminative balsam was but one of many combining aromatic



FIGURE 69. Lincoln Site, Glass Artifacts Recovered From the Well Located Beneath the East Porch.

substances with carminative agents to relieve colic, griping, and flatulence." An 1841 advertisement for Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam located in an Illinois newspaper (Warsaw Signal) stated:

Jayne's Carminative Balsam A certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera, morbus and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections &c. (DeBarthe 1979:125).

Also recovered from inside the well was a ground-glass "bottle" stopper typical of those used on decanters as well as on pharmaceutical/chemical bottles.

Metal items from this feature consisted of a large number of machine-cut nails (n=42), as well as several fragments of "tin" containers. Other metal items recovered included two straight pins, a pewter knob possibly to a tea- or coffee pot (Figure 70), as well as a badly abused pewter spoon and an unidentified piece of metal (Figure 71). It is possible the pewter spoon could have been a child's toy used for digging in the ground around the house -- typical of child's play today. A single two-hole shell button and three small (5/16" x 1/16") cut hard rubber straps were also recovered. It is possible that these items were clothing "stays" sewn into fabric for support. The Lincoln household purchases from John William and Company included numerous fabric and sewing items. Two purchases -- one dated 5 December 1854 and the other 12 May 1859 -- list the sale of "Whalebones" to the Lincolns (Pratt 1943:146,156). Perchance these items found in the well represent common sewing items (synthetic "whalebones") used as clothing stays. A quick inspection of mid-19th century clothing in the Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Museum substantiated the use of these black hard rubber items sewn into clothing for support.

Besides these artifacts, a wide range of dietary information also was recovered from the excavation of the well. Such items as eggshell, peach pits, and numerous fragments (n=58) of faunal material were recovered.

A single "flotation" sample (five gallon volume) was collected from the well. Although charcoal and heavy fraction material were present, no significant results were obtained by the use of the flotation process. Further attempts -- with more samples -- should prove interesting in regard to Lincoln's diet if the well should be excavated further.

Although the area between the brick wall remnant and the well was badly disturbed, three brick fragments as well as a concentration of mortar may represent the remains of a brick surface (or floor) around the well mouth. Figure 72 is an idealized representation of the relationship between the well and brick wall.

TEA or COFFEE POT
KNOBS.

{ Bird, Bright,



{ Acorn, Bright,



{ No. 1, Oval, Black, . .



{ " 2, " " . .

{ " 3, " " . .



{ 1 X, Black,



{ 2 X, Black,



{ 3 X, Black,



{ 1 X, Bright,



{ 2 X, Bright,



{ 3 X, Bright,



{ No. 1,

{ " 2,

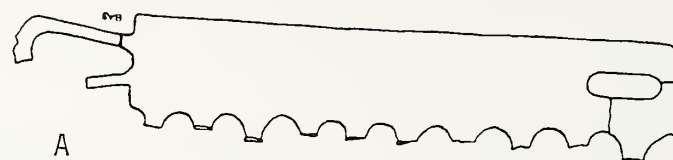
{ 100, Round, Plain, . .

{ 200, " " . .

{ 300, " " . .

Examples Similar to
Knob Found in Lincoln
Well

FIGURE 70. Tea or Coffee Pot Knobs Similar to Example Found
In Well Beneath East Porch (Dover Stamping Company
1869).



actual size

B

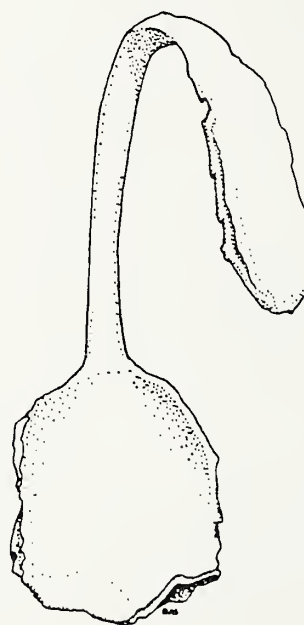


FIGURE 71. Miscellaneous Items Recovered From Well Beneath The
East Porch of The Lincoln Site
A. Unknown Item
B. Pewter Spoon

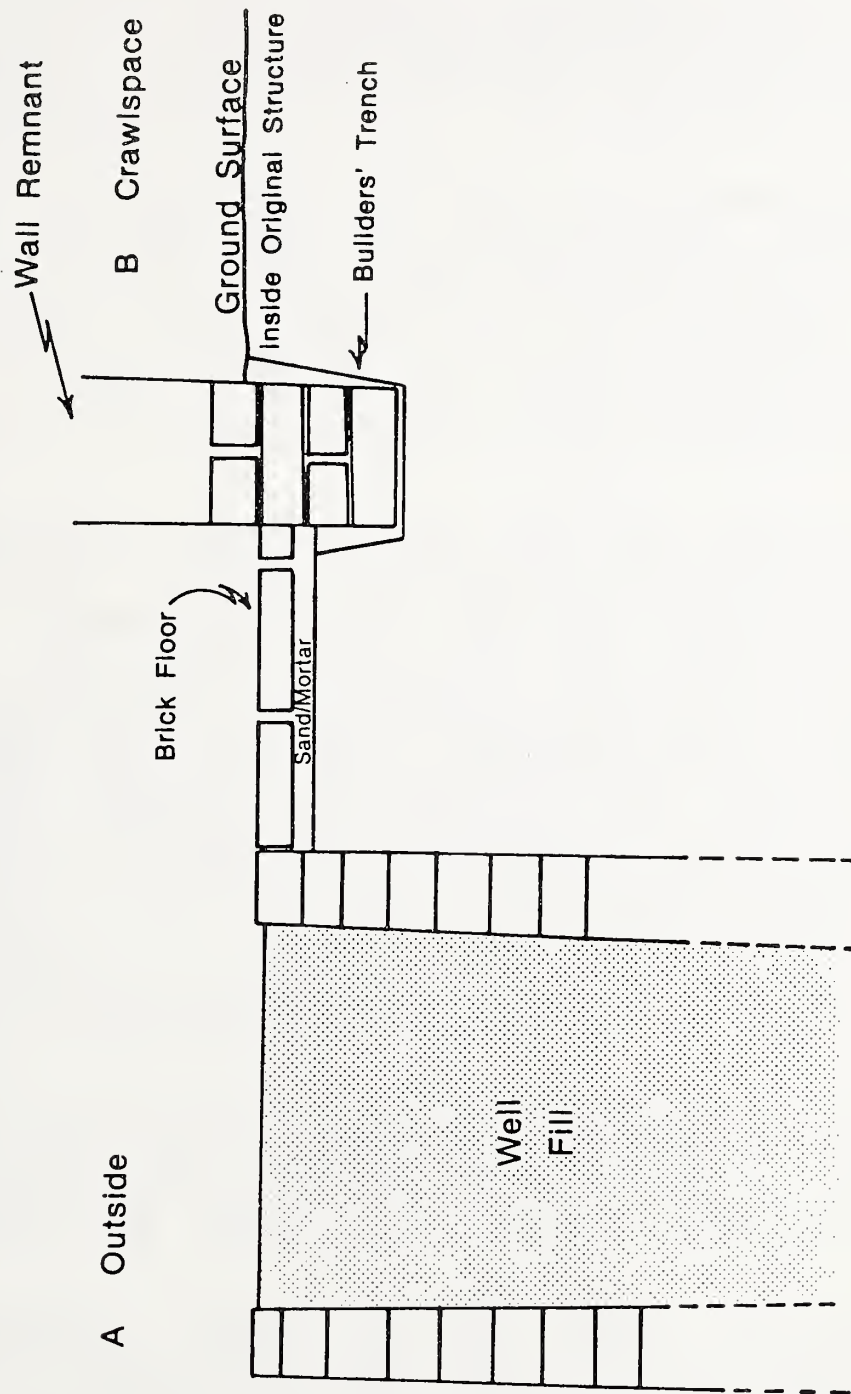


FIGURE 72. Lincoln Site, Idealized Relationship Between Original Brick Foundation Wall of East Wing (Kitchen) and the early Well Located Beneath the East Porch (See Figure 67 for Location).

South Porch (Figure 73)

The south porch is an area approximately 6-1/2' by 24-1/2' in size. It was originally thought to date from the 1856 remodeling. Our research, combined with Gran's structural data, suggests that it predates the 1856 remodeling and was in place by at least 1854.

The strategy used with the excavations of this area was similar to that used for the east porch. Unfortunately, the flow of traffic out of the house which exits onto the south porch made the removal of the entire set of floorboards next to impossible. After removal of the floorboards, the area was trowel scraped, removing leaf litter and modern debris. Once this was done, a light trowel scraping exposed several cultural features, including the remains of the Dresser-period brick walk (Figure 73).

Centrally located beneath the porch was the remnant of a Dresser-period sidewalk. The walk was constructed of soft mud brick 24-26" in width. The walk, situated at the present house grade, extends beneath the existing concrete sidewalk to the south. The north end of the walk had been disturbed from possible construction activity. The ends of these bricks had been pressed down into the ground surface as if a great amount of weight was temporarily rested upon them. Excessive weight and deformation of this brick walk could have been associated with the cribbing and moving of the original East Wing. Artifacts associated with this feature included several buttons and straight pins. The walk apparently led to an earlier porch that set 5 1/2 feet north of the present porch. The walk's paving pattern was half lapped, running stretcher paving bond laid parallel to the axis of the walkway. This pattern, although broken somewhat over the years, was traditional in both pattern and execution.

One of the more significant aspects of the excavations beneath the south porch was the establishment of a sequence for the various pier constructions. Figure 74 illustrates the relationship of the various brick foundation walls and piers associated with several periods of construction at the Lincoln Home.

Piers 1-5. These are the supports for the most recent porch, which dates from the pre-1854 remodeling (circa 1849-53). These piers have a two-course spread footing, which rests directly on top of the original ground surface, and is approximately 92cm (3'0") below the porch floor. Pier #1 butts into the original house wall, while pier #5 butts into pier #6. The above-grade portion of these piers has been re-laid during this century. The original below-grade portion of the corner pier (#4) is an "L"-shaped pier. A concentration of artifacts was associated with the yellow clay fill packed around pier #4.

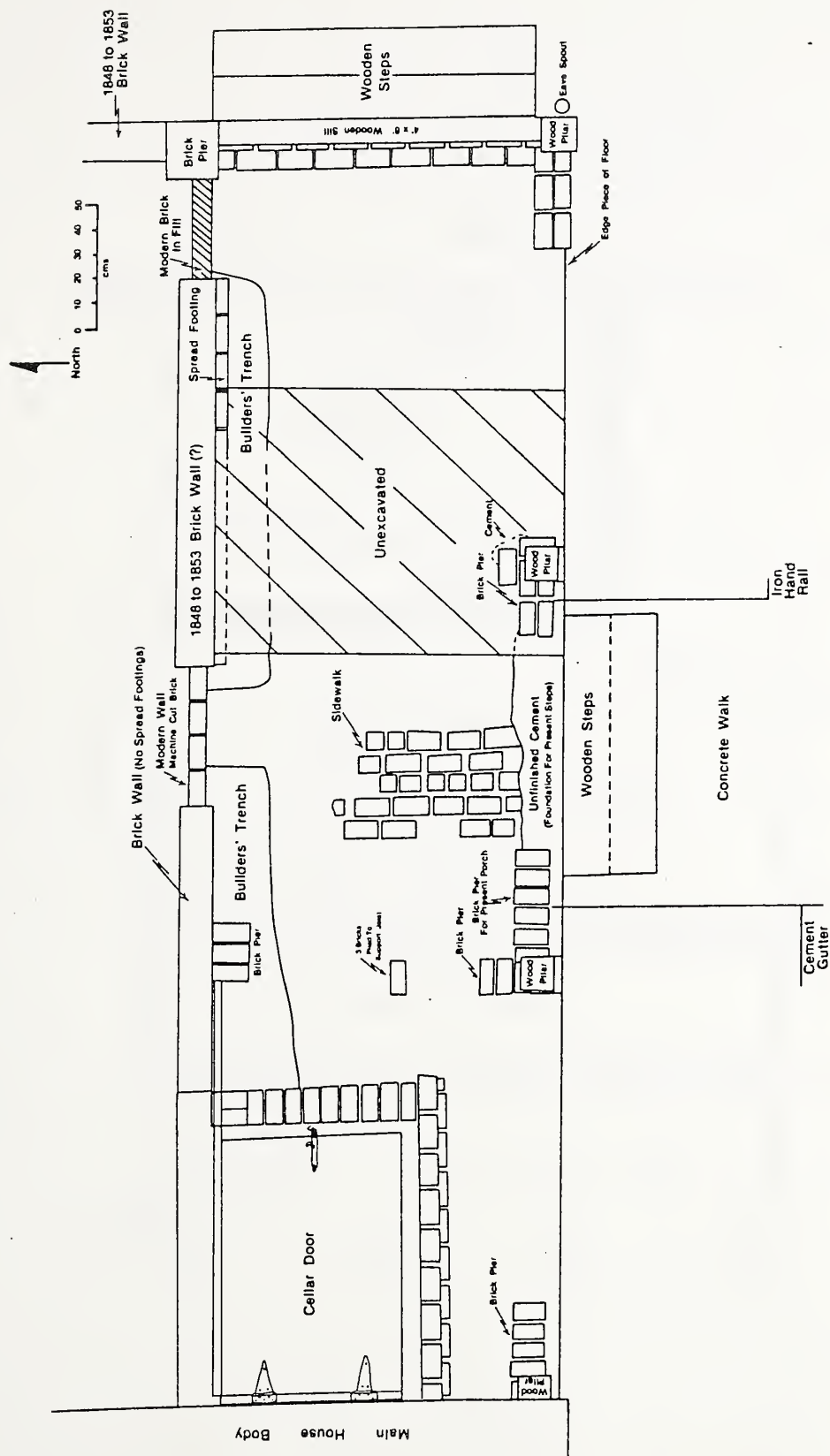


FIGURE 73. Lincoln Site, South Porch Plan View.

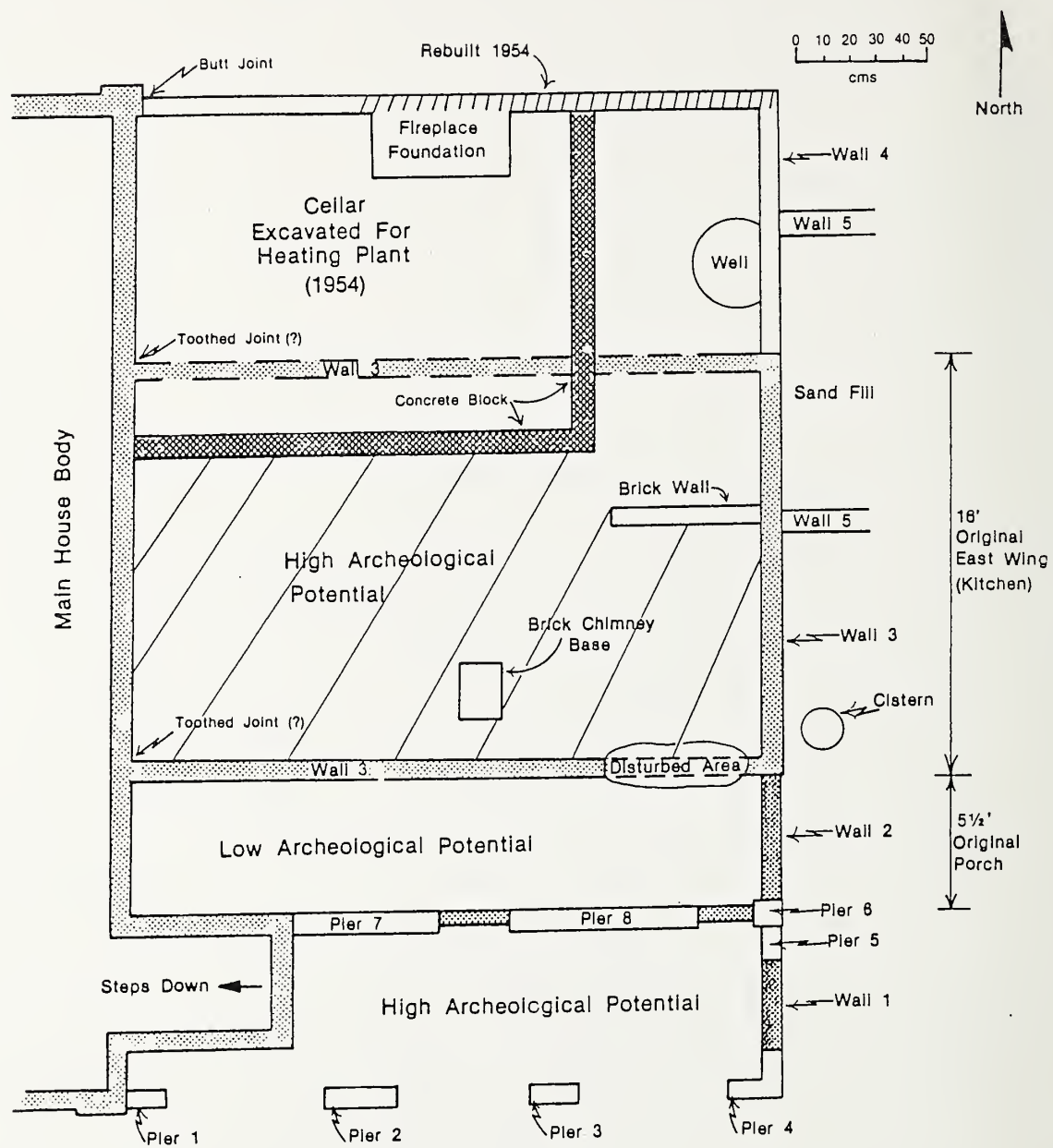


FIGURE 74. Lincoln Home Back Extension (East Wing); Structural Relationship of Various Walls and Piers.

These included a large fragment of a shelledge whiteware plate/platter and a blue transfer printed pearlware saucer (Figure 75). The saucer was stamped with the name "Wood" on the reverse. Enoch Wood and Sons were Staffordshire potters from Burslem who produced earthenwares -- especially for the American market. They often stamped their wares with such a mark between 1818 and 1846 (Godden 1964: 685-686). This date, although slightly earlier than expected, could account for the use life of such an artifact and thus be deposited during circa 1849 to 1853.

Wall #1, the east wall of the existing south porch, was built to fill in between piers #4 and #5. This wall is only 40cm (15-3/4") high and rests directly on the present grade and probably dates from the 20th century.

Pier #6. This pier, originally free standing as the southeast corner pier of the original porch, now forms the southeast corner of the relocated East Wing of the home. This pier is approximately 14" (36cm) square and has become incorporated into the existing foundation wall. The base of the pier is approximately 102cm (40") below the base of the sill, extending slightly into the original topsoil. The pier has no spread footings and consists of 7 courses of modern brickwork resting on top of 8 courses of old brickwork. The original brickwork is mortared together with an old sandy mortar typical of all the Dresser-period brickwork.

Pier #7. This "pier" is approximately 5'6" in length and extends only 30cm (12") below the base of the house sill. No spread footing is present. Although difficult to determine, it appears that pier #7 is butted up to the brick bulkhead entranceway to the basement. This area needs further investigation to verify this relationship. Unlike pier #6, which extends into the original ground surface and has been backfilled around, pier #7 rests in a shallow trench excavated through the top few inches of present ground surface. It does not appear that pier #7 and #6 are of the same age. Pier #7 probably post dates pier #6 and possibly represents a replacement of the original brick porch piers during the late 19th century.

Pier #8 is similar to pier #7. It is approximately 7'3" in length and is separated from both pier #6 and pier #7 by a short stretch of modern (20th century) brickwork. Pier #8 extends to a depth of 66cm (26") below the base to the house sill. This pier, unlike pier #7, does have a spread footing. The age relationship between pier #7 and #8 is poorly understood. Pier #8 is similar in construction to Wall #2 which dates to the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling.

Wall #2 infills what was once the east wall of the original Dresser porch. This brickwork was probably laid during the pre-1854 remodeling (circa 1849-53) when the kitchen was slid to the south and enlarged. Only a small portion of this wall was



FIGURE 75. The Lincoln Site, Selected Ceramic Artifacts From
The 1985 Field Excavations
A,B,C. Transferprint Whitewares
D. Transferprint Pearlware
E. Blue Shelledge Whiteware

inspected. The north edge of the wall is butted against the original Dresser foundation as seen in Test 5. This wall extended approximately 65cm (25-1/2") below the base of the sill and appeared to have a 2-course spread footing.

The base of the foundation walls represented by piers #7, #8, and #6, as well as behind wall #2, was reinforced by a poured concrete retaining wall. The specifications for this work were located in the 1954 plans for remodeling (Figure 76). At the same time, the area between the original kitchen south wall (wall #3) and the outer house wall represented by piers #7, #8, #6, and wall #2, was excavated so as to have a full 3'0" clearance between the ground surface and the floor joists. This effectively eliminated any of the subsurface resources that would have been associated with the area beneath the original Dresser porch.

Wall #3. This wall consisted of three segments, which coincided with the original Dresser-period kitchen foundation (1839). The eastern segment of this wall has been incorporated into the present house foundation. Located in Test #5, this foundation extended to a depth of 112cm (44") below the sill. No spread footing was present with this wall. The northern portion of the wall was mostly destroyed by the 1954 furnace room construction. A small segment of this wall was seen beneath the east porch. The very base of the south portion of this wall is still intact and visible in the crawlspace beneath the kitchen. A disturbed area, probably due to the addition of a sanitary sewer system in the early 20th century, exists in the very eastern section of this portion of the wall.

Wall #4 is an "L"-shaped structure that is attached to the northeast corner of the house enclosing the present furnace room and east porch. A fireplace foundation is associated with this wall. Portions of the foundations of this wall were seen in Test 3 and 4. In these tests, the wall extended to a depth of 103cm (40-1/2") below the base of the sill and a two-course spreading footing was observed. This wall dates to the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling. Wall #4 butts into the Main House and the northeast corner of the original Kitchen Wing. It was the construction of this wall which necessitated the filling of the early well located beneath the East Porch. A portion of this wall in the area above the well was rebuilt circa 1870-80 as part of the Harlow Kitchen and laundry addition (Room Number 104A) which was removed in 1954. This 1870's work extended a portion of Wall #4 a full six feet below grade forming the west wall of Harlow's cellar laundry (Room Number 004). Also, an area from the fireplace foundation to the northeast corner has been rebuilt as part of the 1954 furnace room and entranceway construction.

Wall #5 is part of the 1970's Harlow kitchen/laundry addition, which post-dates the Lincoln occupation. It was removed in 1954 and consists of a wall 30.5cm (12") wide. The base was not encountered. Areas of wall #3 and wall #4, which

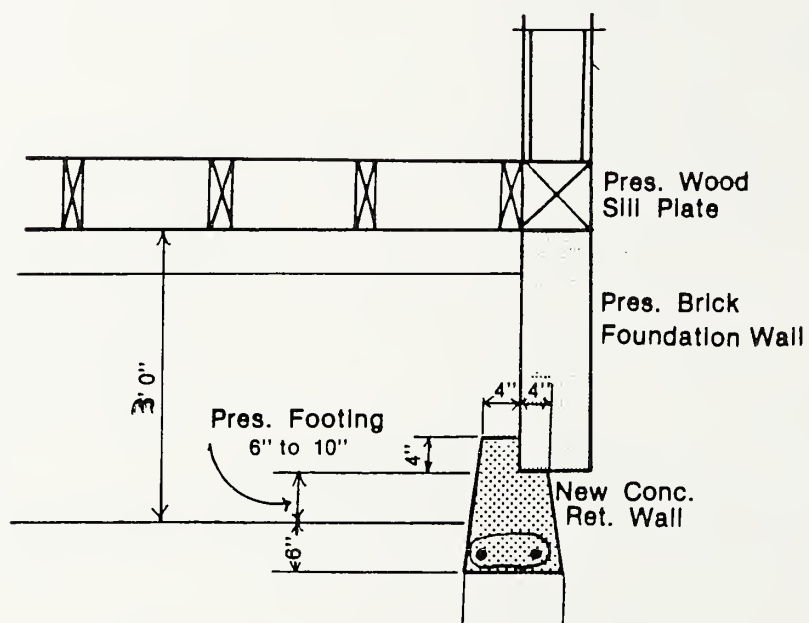


FIGURE 76. Lincoln Home, Specifications for Concrete Retaining Wall Located Beneath 19th Century Brick Wall (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

would have been positioned within the basement of this addition, were undermined and extended to a depth equal to that of wall #5.

Wall #6 is a short segment of brick wall positioned beneath the present north wall of the kitchen. Butted against wall #3, it was constructed during the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling to support the north wall of the original East Wing after it was moved.

Hagen's (1951) Excavations

During the early 1950's, the State of Illinois had a renewed interest in the Lincoln Home. By this time, no structures were left standing in the back yard, but archival evidence had documented a carriage house, woodshed, and privy. It was the State's intent to rebuild these early Lincoln-era structures, and through the efforts of Richard Hagen archeological excavations within the back yard of the Lincoln Home were conducted. As Hagen (1951: 341) states:

It was decided to undertake archaeological excavations in the hope of obtaining the needed architectural details; the results of such digging, carried out during August and September, 1951, have yielded such facts that reconstruction can now be done.

All that survives from these excavations are neatly drawn plan views and profiles of the excavations. No other field notes survive. The artifacts from these excavations are in the possession of the National Park Service and were analyzed as part of this research. Appendix VII lists these artifacts. Figure 77 is a base map created from Hagen's large-scale plan maps. Also available are two articles written by Hagen for the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society (1951, 1955). As for his technique, the best account of Hagen's work occurs in the Illinois State Register, (August 23, 1951), which states:

Three men, headed by Richard Hagen, of Chicago, archaeologist of the state department of architecture, are currently digging up a large part of the back yard at Abraham Lincoln's home at Eighth and Jackson Sts., in an attempt to discover where three outbuildings stood during the period in which Lincoln lived in the house. Assisting Hagen in the digging are Don Muir and John Carrico, both of Springfield, and both under-graduate archaeology students at Bradley University, Peoria. The three have worked out a system of digging a foot and a half to two feet deep, branching through one side of the yard rather like a miniature open pit mine.

In working, the three began by cutting across a spot of land which they believe has not been disturbed by human occupation and leaving a wall of such soil stand as a

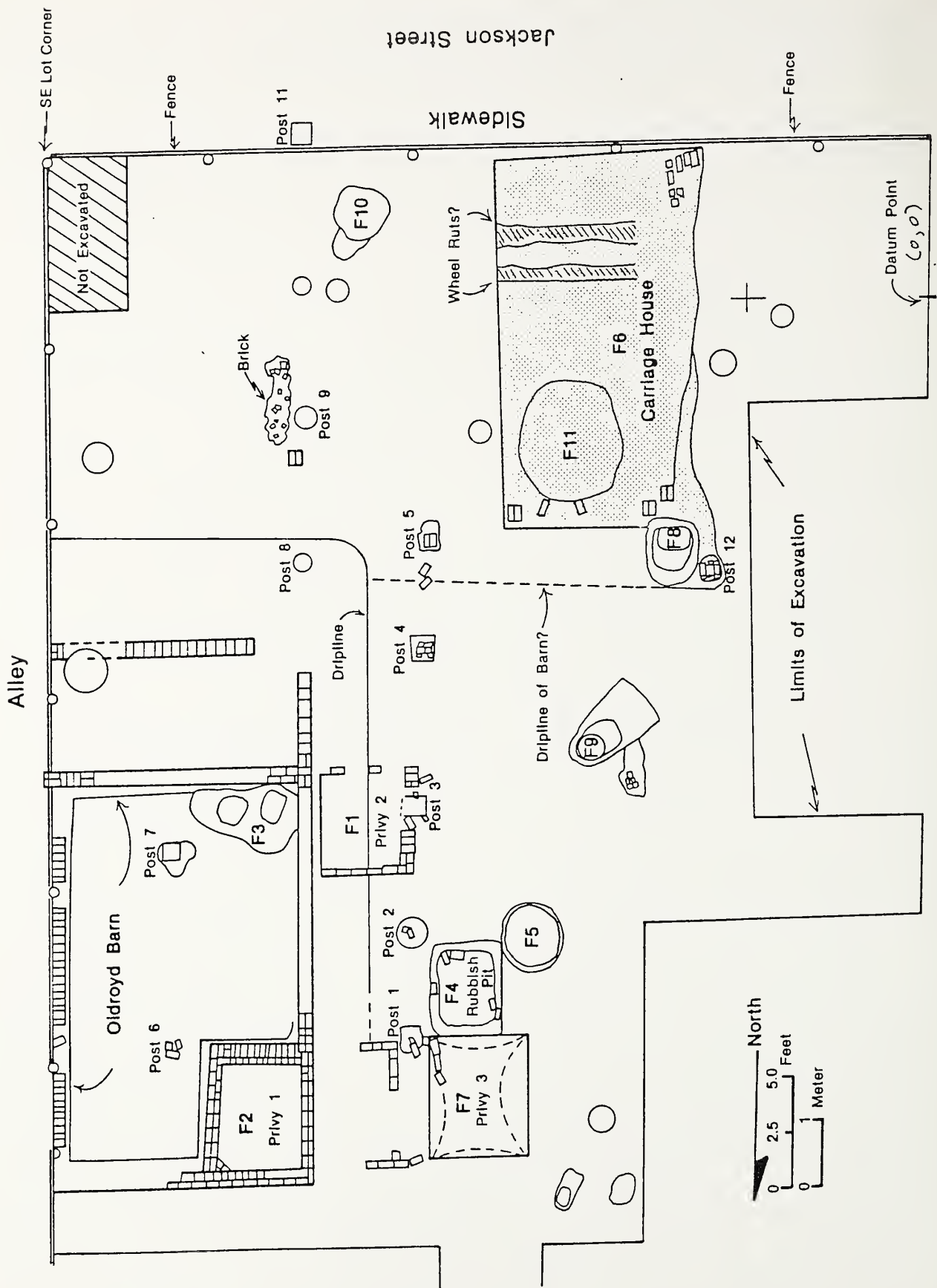


FIGURE 77. Lincoln Site, Hagen's 1951 Excavations Base Map.

check. Then they work across the area they intend to probe watching for any variations in the soil distribution, composition or humus depth, which would indicate that at some time a structure stood there, or that the site was used for an ash pile or refuse heap, or even -- as in the Lincoln yard -- that at some time a tree was removed from the spot.

As each find is made, it is recorded, numbered, and drawn in on maps of the diggings, and then is removed to storage...

Provenience data from the Hagen excavations is loose. Hagen established a datum point (0, L0) approximately 50 feet east of the southeast corner of the house and 7-1/2 feet north of the existing fenceline along the south property edge. Apparently, Hagen used the northwest grid locus of each excavation unit as the designation of that test unit. Unfortunately, the artifacts from several excavation units (which were 5x5 foot squares) were occasionally lumped into a single bag. Also, level designations were seldom given with respect to the artifact bags. Depths, if given, were plotted with respect to an imaginary -3' datum. From an inspection of the collected artifacts, the question of whether all the uncovered artifacts were saved has been raised. Artifact densities were relatively low, and a high percentage of quality items are represented. This may reflect a problem in the sampling strategy used by Hagen and his crew. Each bag of artifacts from the Hagen excavations has been assigned a lot number similar to the procedure used in the analysis of the 1985 field season artifacts. Appendix VII also lists these lot numbers and their associated Hagen provenience and NPS accession numbers.

Once the datum was established, the excavations began in the back yard approximately 50 feet east of the house and proceeded eastward. The results of Hagen's "Horizontal Digging" were rather good. From his excavations, data pertaining to Lincoln's carriage house, privy, and woodshed, as well as Oldroyd's 1880's barn and other 19th-century features, were uncovered and will be discussed here.

The Carriage House/Barn. Upon moving to Washington to serve as President, Lincoln had insured his property for \$3,200 with the Hartford Insurance Company (Bearss 1969: 13). The carriage house was listed for \$75 value and described as a frame structure 18 feet by 20 feet. It was situated -- according to the insurance policy -- 60 feet east of the dwelling. As Bearss (1969: 13) says:

In 1847, at the time the house was rented to Ludlum, the only "other appurtenances of said lot" were the woodshed and privy. A carriage house would have been a luxury for the Lincolns at that time, and in one extant

photograph (1865), which shows it well, the carriage house is of better, and probably later, construction than the woodshed it adjoined.

Krupka (personal communication) suggests that since the woodshed and barn were a single composite structure, the 1847 description describing the woodshed probably referred also to the carriage house/barn. The Barn, according to Krupka, was probably there as early as 1839. This view is not held by the author of this report. This carriage house -- once associated with the Lincoln family -- was torn down by Oldroyd circa 1888 when the State appropriated \$2,800 for repairs of the house and lot (Temple 1984: 105).

Hagen (1951: 346) states that:

The first building to be identified was the carriage house, whose measurements correspond to those given in the insurance policy. The structure was located as an area of heavily mixed, disturbed soil with battered piles of brick at each corner. The latter are assumed to be the remains of supports for the corner posts of the structure. Cautious work with trowels inside the carriage house area disclosed several trough-like lines running east and west; these may be old wheel ruts and would indicate that the carriage entered from the east, through doors facing the alley. Within the disturbed soil were found several bridle rings and other hitching paraphernalia, all of which support the identification of the carriage house.

Figure 78 is a ca. 1888 photograph of the Lincoln Home showing the Lincoln carriage house or barn. The barn is designated as Feature 6 on the base maps (Figure 77). A large shallow pit (Feature 11) probably associated with the planting of bushes, has disturbed a large area of the barn. The west edge was also difficult to define. Hagen noted that an 1857 one-cent piece was found one foot below the present ground surface in the area of the carriage house. A large brass key was also found. Figure 79 illustrates two N-S sections through the barn and clearly illustrates a heavy yellow clay floor. In the southwest corner of this area, several bricks appear to have been pressed into the soil, apparently to create a brick floor, walk, or possibly a pad to support something such as a stove.

Located along the outside edge of the north wall of the barn, was found a small pit feature. The pit (Feature #8) was somewhat rectangular in plan and extended to a depth of approximately 76cm below surface. Artifact density was very low, but at -3' in depth, a porcelain candleholder, relief decorated stoneware cup fragment, and an undecorated whiteware sherd were found (Figure 80), suggesting a mid-19th century date (circa 1850-70).

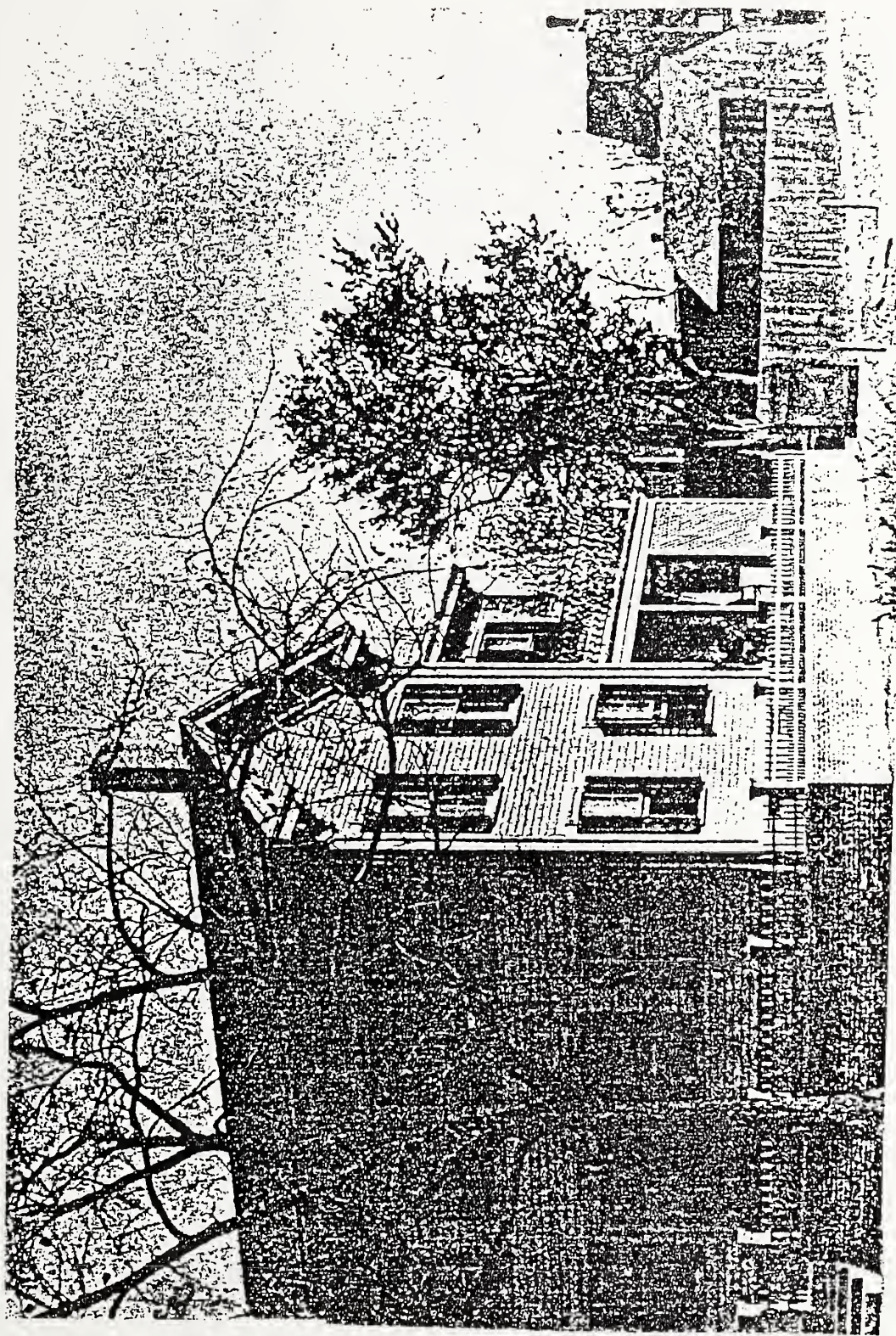


FIGURE 78. The Lincoln Barn, Circa 1888 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

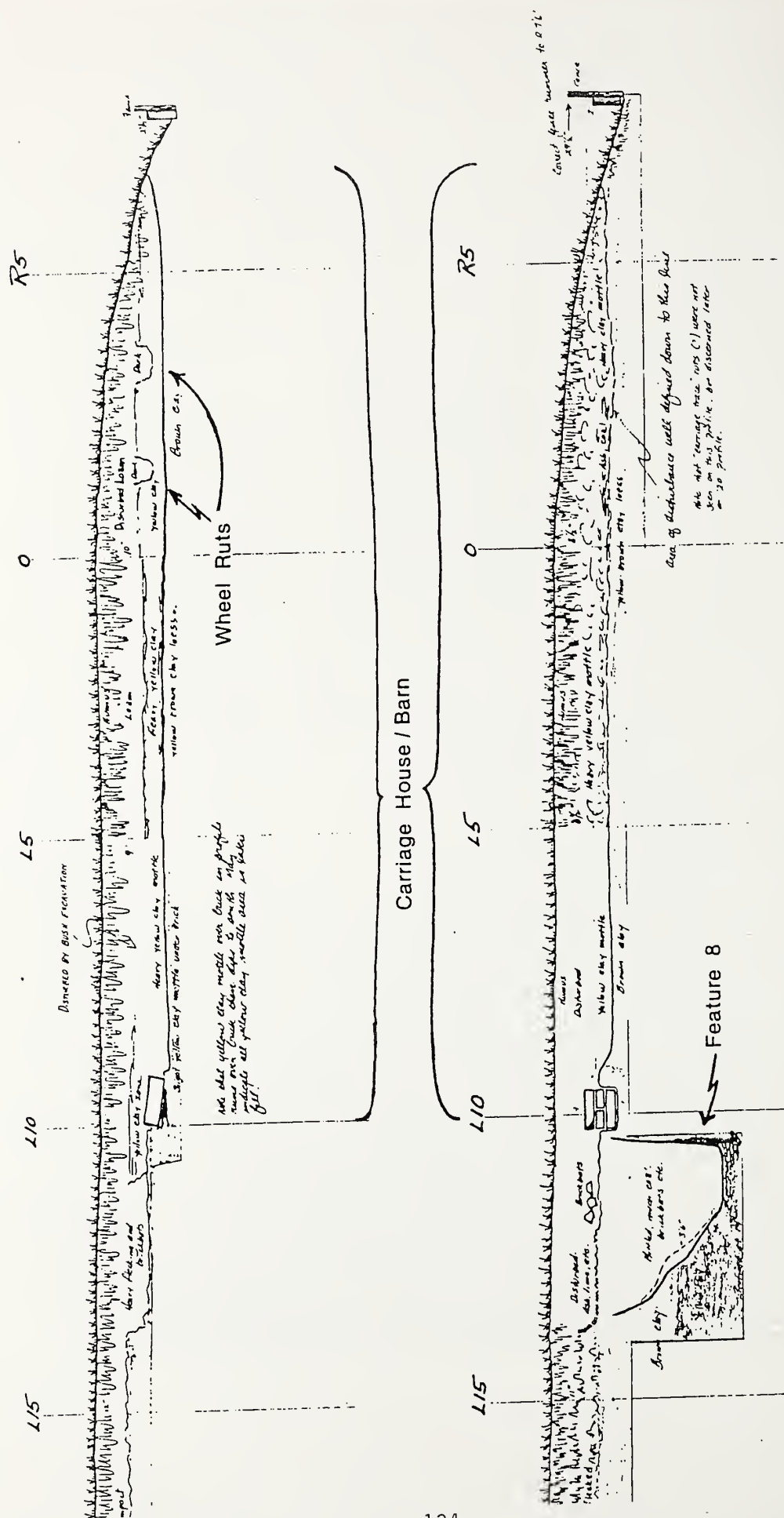


FIGURE 79. Lincoln Site, Sectional View Through Original Lincoln Barn (From Hagen's 1951 Excavation Notes on file at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield).



Figure 80. Porcelain Candle Holder and Earthenware Cup Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

Woodshed. The Hartford Insurance Company lists, valued at \$125, "his frame wood House and Privy 13 X 50 feet adjoining Carriage House and 78 feet east of Dwelling" (Bearss 1969: 14). As Bearss (1969: 14) points out, during construction of the circa 1889 Oldroyd Barn, the remains of this earlier woodshed were disturbed. As Hagen (1951) says, evidence of the woodshed was "almost obliterated, although there did survive sufficient traces of postholes to give the exact location of the shed."

Portions of three different lines of posts were recognized, which may be those referred to by Hagen. The first and most likely, is a line consisting of five posts (Post #1-5) located approximately 18-20 feet west of the alley lot line. These are spaced at approximately 5-foot intervals. This line of posts is approximately 80 feet east of the house and, as such, agrees well with the Hartford Insurance Company's description of the woodshed. The other "line" of posts consists of two posts 12 feet east of the original line (Posts #6,7). These two posts are located in the center of the Oldroyd Barn and are spaced approximately 8-1/2 feet apart and may represent the east wall of the woodshed. A third line of posts (#8-11) extend from the southwest corner of the Oldroyd Barn and were associated with a fence built probably by Oldroyd. This fence appears in several late 19th/early 20th century photographs.

Hagen (1951: 346) states that:

Much material was uncovered in the woodshed area: an iron axe head, appropriately placed; an unbroken glass bottle labeled "Balsam of Wild Cherry," which is now in process of being dated; several hundred square nails; many rusted iron objects which will have to be cleaned before identification is made; and hundreds of pieces of broken china and crockery. Some of the latter bear maker's marks and can thus be identified and dated.

Located at 35'6" L18, deep in the ashes present in this area, was a blue transfer print tea cup (Figure 80). This cup was found in what would have been the woodshed and is typical of wares circa 1830-50 associated with Lincoln's early years at the site. Beneath a back pier assumed to have been associated with either the woodhouse or the barn, was a glass sherd possibly from a lamp or lantern globe. Of unknown age, it is of blow-over-mold manufacture and had the letters, "E B REQUAS..." embossed on the edge.

The glass bottle, embossed with "DR. WISTAR'S/BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY/PHILDA", although not in the present artifact collection, is housed at the Lincoln Room of the Illinois State Historical Society library. Balsam of Wild Cherry was known for its cure of throat and lung diseases. Dr. Wistar appears in newspaper ads as early as 1845 (Baldwin 1973). Our example, without a pontiled base, post dates the mid 1850's. More than likely, this bottle dates from the post 1860 period when the use of the snap case became commonplace (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 46).

Privies. Hagen's excavations located the remains of three privies. The insurance policy simply discussed the "woodshed and privy" as a single item, suggesting they were one structure or so close as to have a common wall and be insured as one structure. Privy #3 probably represents the structure discussed in the 1861 insurance policy.

Privy #1. Hagen (1951: 347-48) says that this privy was "close beside the Oldroyd barn and was easily dismissed as a relatively recent structure because of the brick and mortar used." Apparently, this feature (Feature #2) which was incorporated into the northwest corner of the Oldroyd barn (Figure 77) was not excavated. The few artifacts associated with it include 5 undecorated whiteware sherds, 5 relief decorated whiteware sherds, and 4 undecorated ironstone sherds. This privy was in use during the late 19th century circa 1889 to 1900.

Privy #2. Hagen (1951: 348) says that:

The second privy was found within the woodshed and possessed some puzzling features: its greatest depth was not more than four feet, only three sides were walled with brick, and the brick walls were not more than seven or eight courses deep. The fill was heavily organic; it must have served some waste disposal function. The puzzle of this privy was disposed of in two ways. First, several "old-timers" who had displayed constant interest in the excavations suggested that it could have been a shallow privy which was not dug very deep because it was emptied every year. Second, the privy just described lost its importance when a third privy was discovered just outside of and west of the woodshed.

From Figure 77 it seems clear that this privy (Feature 1) was disturbed by the placement of a post along its west wall. This displacement of brick was probably caused by the construction of the Lincoln woodshed. This suggests that this privy may be the earliest of the three privies found. Figure 81 is a cross-section of this privy. The artifact sample from this feature was extremely small, with a total of 7 artifacts being recovered from its fill. These included two undecorated whiteware sherds and a single transfer printed sherd. The remainder of the artifacts were machine cut nails. Of this feature, Hagen says, "it was not possible to tell just how far original excavation had gone down. Reddish discoloration of clay to...-4' could be disturbance or result of organic action." The mortar in this privy was yellow, very sandy, and much disintegrated, with little adhesiveness remaining. This is typical of the mortar associated with all of the Dresser-period construction stages in the house. Feature 3, a small pit feature, may represent a trash pit associated with the privy.

Privy #3. Of this feature (#7), Hagen (1951: 348) states:

The last privy seems the one most definitely associated with the Lincoln occupancy. It is brick-lined to a depth of six feet and the brick and mortar used appear to be the earliest types. The measurements are roughly four and one-half feet east-west and five and one-half feet north-south. The construction of this privy is in accord with the Springfield city ordinances of 1851. The material within the privy was sparse, only a few fragments of china being recovered, but there was one indicative lack: no square nails were found in the dirt fill of the privy. This would mean that this privy was filled and closed before the deterioration or destruction of the other Lincoln outbuildings resulted in the distribution of such nails throughout the soil of the back yard.

No cross-section of this privy was drawn by Hagen. A total of 62 artifacts were recovered from this feature. The ceramics consisted of 18 undecorated whiteware sherds, 1 handpainted whiteware sherd, 20 relief decorated whiteware sherds, two undecorated ironstone sherds, four relief decorated ironstone sherds, and a single handpainted ironstone sherd. A single porcelain sherd was recovered from this privy. Three unrefined vessel sherds, consisting of 6% of the ceramic assemblage, were found. The glass in this feature consisted of a dip molded fragile lipped vial fragment, a dark green wine (?) bottle sherd, a single 4-hole milk-glass button, and 2 chimney globe (1 blow-over-mold) fragments. Numerous fragments of a relief decorated whiteware chamber pot -- possibly post-dating the Lincoln occupation -- were associated with the outside edge of this feature (Figure 82). Identifiable ceramic hallmarks from inside the privy included a single impressed registration mark from "G.F. Bowers." The vessel was of the "Baltic Shape;" unfortunately, the date mark was illegible. George Frederick Bowers and Company manufactured porcelain and earthenware vessels in Tunstall, England between 1842-1868 (Godden 1964: 93). The Baltic Shape was registered in 1855 and probably continued to be made until 1868 (Wetherbee 1980: 55).

Another ceramic hallmark was recovered from the disturbed area above the privy and associated rubbish pit (Feature 4). This was from "Bridgewood and Clark." These potters were in business in Burslem, England producing earthenware from 1857-64 (Godden 1964: 101).

Nathaniel Hay was a local Springfield brick manufacturer who in 1850 had built Lincoln's brick retaining wall along the front of this house. In a letter written by Lincoln settling an old claim, he wrote, "In August 1855 he [Hay] furnished me bricks for the pit of a privy..." (Hagen 1955: 6). It is suspected that Hagen's Privy #3 represents the 1855 privy of Abraham Lincoln. This privy was probably filled circa 1888 during the construction of the Oldroyd Barn.

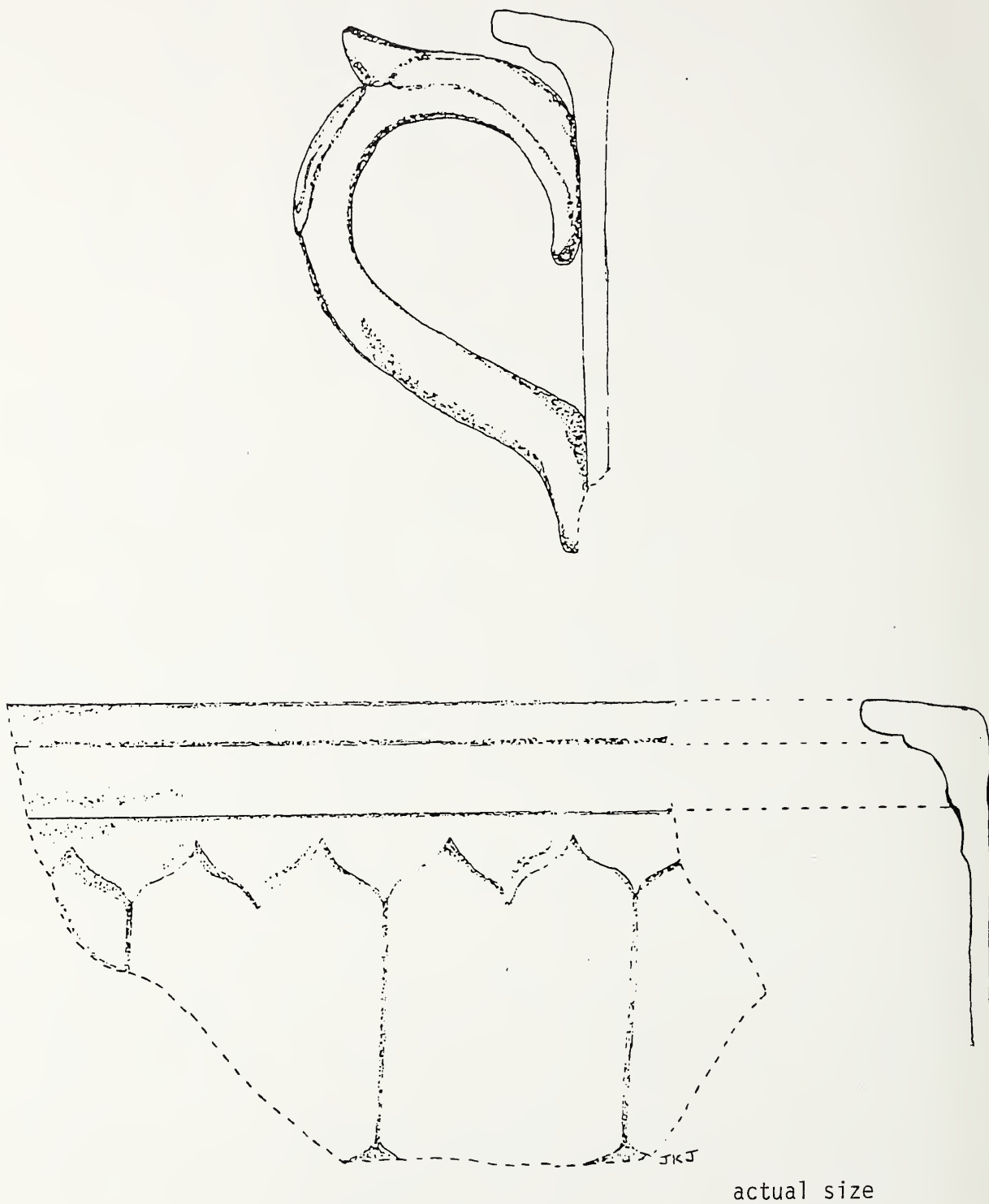


FIGURE 82. Lincoln Site, Relief Decorated Chamber Pot Found in Privy #3 During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

The relocating of the present "Lincoln" privy during 1954 was a newsworthy item that caught the eye of many individuals. The following is from an article in the Illinois State Register (11 February 1954):

The state archaeologist yesterday took a truck to Oakland to bring back an "authentic" 107-year-old privy for restoration at the home of Abraham Lincoln here.

The frame privy, described as "elaborate and substantial" by archaeologist Richard Hagen, sits at a home where Lincoln "probably" stayed during his travels as a circuit-riding lawyer, Hagen said.

Hagen also directed a backyard crew in digging for foundations of a carriage house, woodshed and privy shown on the property by campaign pictures in 1860. The foundations, including the six foot deep brick-lined privy pit, were located...

The privy being brought from Oakland was donated to the state by Mrs. Charles H. Crawford, Brockton. Mrs. Crawford is the granddaughter and heir of Dr. Hiram Rutherford, who was an acquaintance of Lincoln the lawyer and owned the Oakland home. Rutherford came to Illinois in 1841. He was the first physician in the Oakland area. He built the house and privy in 1847.

Rubbish Pit. Located next to Privy #3 (Feature 1) was a deep rectangular trash pit. Hagen (1951: 347) states:

The richest find of material was made in what must once have been a trash and garbage pit located just west of and outside the woodshed. From this six-foot-deep hole came fragments of glass window panes ("There was a broken pane of glass on each side of the front door--", wrote Benjamin Seaver to his wife Lucy in 1860); four china dolls' heads along with some legs and hands; fragments of black silk ribbon and of woven wool cloth; two broken combs; three brush handles; the carved top of an alabaster pin box; a long tortoise-shell pin; two brass belt buckles; six amber glass marbles; four all-slate pencils; three small medicine bottles and a perfume bottle, all handblown; many fragments of stemmed glassware; hundreds of pieces of whiter "ironware" china; and sufficient fragments of a white china chamber pot to permit its reconstruction. The overall nature of this material would date it as of Lincoln's time, but a more intensive study of it will probably yield more precise identification. If associated with the Lincolns, the contents of the rubbish pit will someday make an intriguing display inside the house.

The present ceramics from this feature, contrary to Hagen's reference to "hundreds of pieces of whiter 'ironware' china", consisted of 56 sherds. As for paste hardness, 58.9% (33) were earthenware, while 35.7% (20) were ironstone, and the remaining 5.4% (3) were porcelains. The only decorated ceramic type represented in this assemblage was relief decorated wares (35.7% of all ceramics).

Several identifiable ceramic hallmarks (Figure 83) were found in this feature. One small restorable undecorated ironstone platter was marked "IRONSTONE CHINA / E. CHALLINOR & CO." Edward Challinor produced earthenware in his Staffordshire pottery from 1853-60 (Godden 1964: 137). Portions of a whiteware saucer marked, "ROYAL PATENT.../IRONSTONE.../TOMKINSON BRO." were also found. Godden (1964: 619) does not list a Tomkinson Brothers. Tomkinson and Billington operated a pottery at Longton between 1868-70 (Godden 1964: 619). Whether this mark post-dates or pre-dates this time is not known. A final ceramic hallmark consisted of a whiteware plate impressed "FELSPAR / EDWARDS AND SON / DALE HALL." This mark, associated with James Edwards and Son, Burslem, England was used on earthenwares and ironstones between 1851-82 (Godden 1964: 230-31). Wetherbee (1980: 46) illustrates a similar mark with a "True Scallop" pattern of relief decorated wares.

The largest class of identifiable artifacts from the rubbish pit was glass. Table 4 tabulates the functional categories associated with this feature's glass artifacts. It is a unique artifact assemblage. Unlike many household refuse pits, this feature has a low percentage of kitchen/culinary and beverage glass groups. Of particular interest is the unusually high Tableware Group (39.7%), Personal Group (25.9%), and Household Group (19.0%). The Household category consists of mostly chimney globes. These include "blow-over-mold" type (4), as well as fire polished (1) and hand decorated or "crimped" (4) varieties (Figure 84). The Personal glass category contained a single hand-blown perfume bottle with a fire polished base (Figure 85) as well as 44 milk-glass and other colored glass buttons. Many of these "small chinas" (buttons) were popular in the 1840's through the 1860's (Luscomb 1967).

The largest single glass category was Tablewares (39.7%). The minimum number of tableware vessels from this pit consisted of 3 fluted tumblers (Figure 86), 2 cordial glasses (Figure 85), and 7 stemmed goblets (Figures 87-88). Two of the stemmed ware vessels did not have a pontiled base; these molded vessels had a decorative leaf design on their cup (Figure 89) and date probably from the 1860's or 1870's. The remainder of the stemware vessels (7) all had a rough pontil or ground pontil base. Of these pontiled vessels, Jane Shadel Spillman, Curator of American Glass at the Corning Museum of Glass, states that the stems appear more like those from the 1830's and 1840's than of the 1850's (personal communication).



FIGURE 83. Ceramic Hallmarks From Vessels Recovered From the Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

	#	%
Architecture	14	8.0%
Kitchen/Culinary	6	3.4%
Beverage	1	0.6%
Tablewares	69	39.7%
Household	33	19.0%
Medicine	6	3.4%
Personal	45	25.9%
TOTALS	174	100.0%

TABLE 4. Identifiable Glass Recovered From The Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.



FIGURE 84. "Blow-Over-Mold" and "Crimped" Varieties of Chimney Globes Similar to Examples Found In the Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations at the Lincoln Site. These two Examples Were Recovered From The Hughlett Site (Mansberger n.d.).

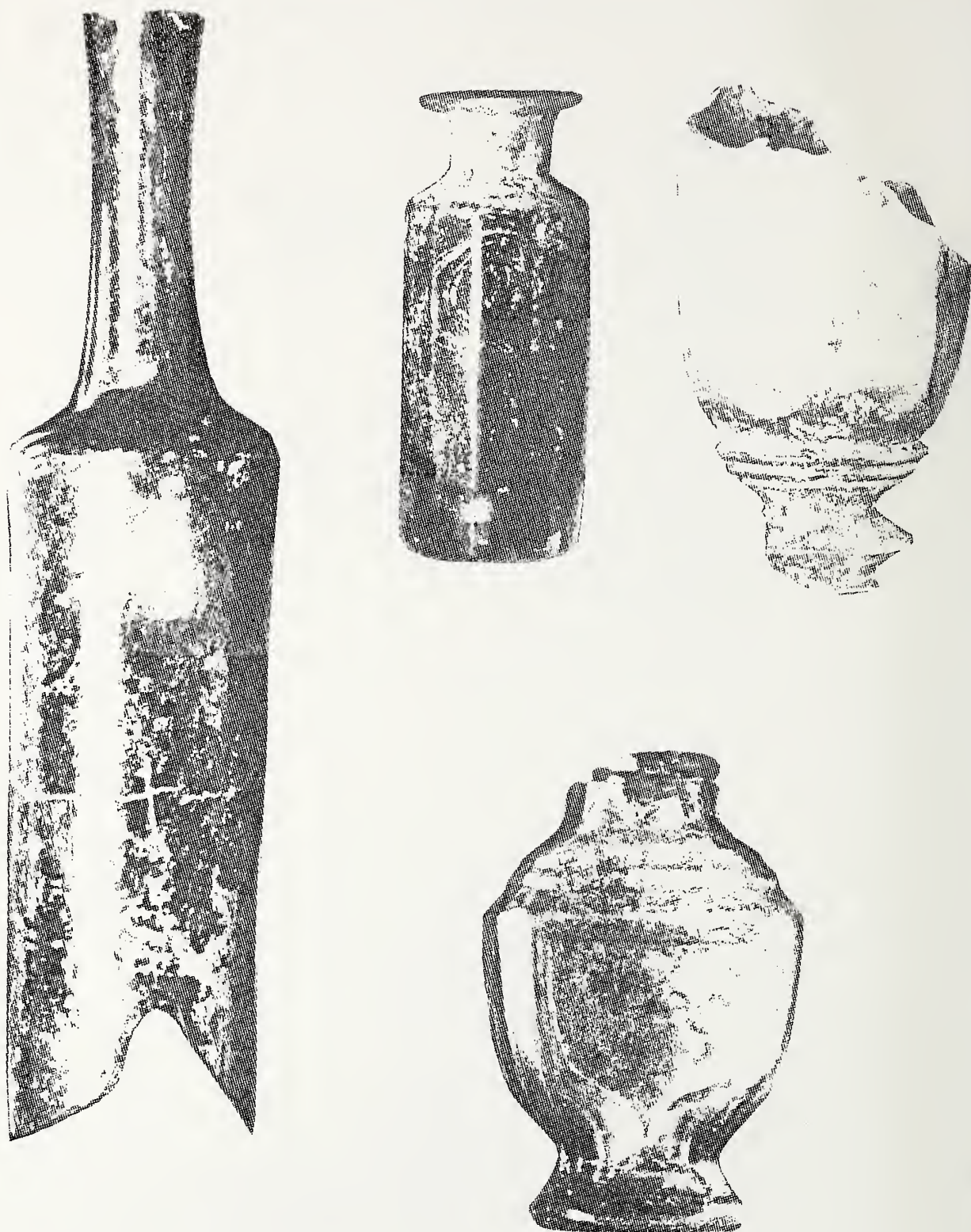


FIGURE 85. Miscellaneous Glass Items Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

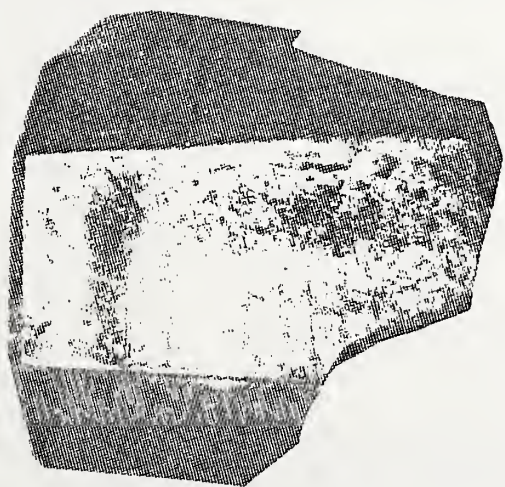
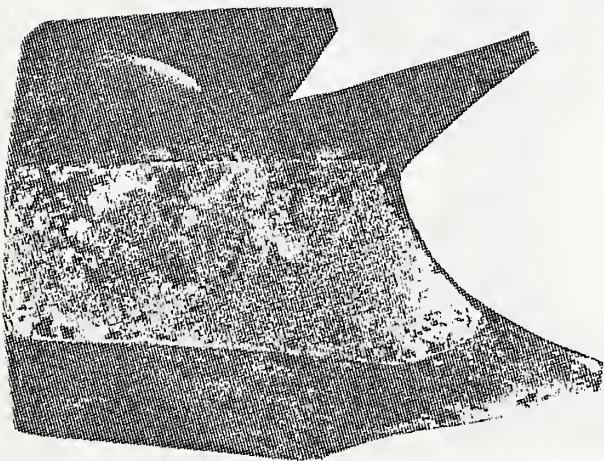
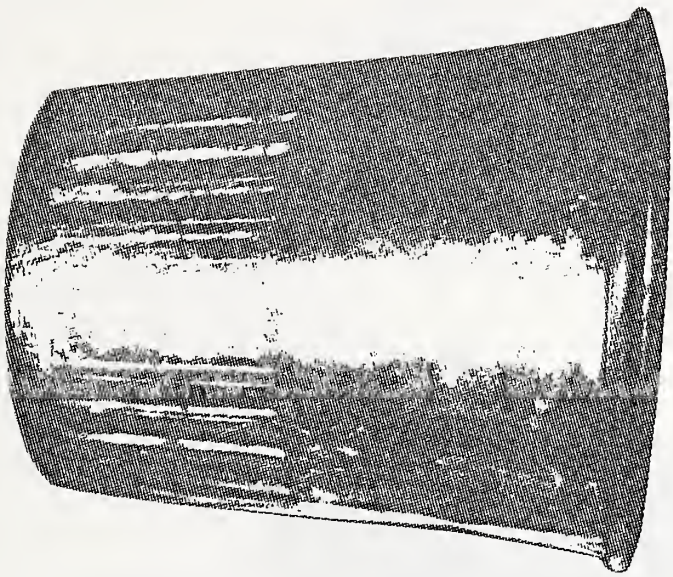
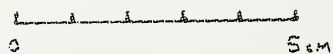


FIGURE 86. Glass Tumblers and Jelly Jar Recovered From the Hagen's 1951 Excavations.



• FIGURE 87. Glass Stemware (Goblet) Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations at the Lincoln Site.

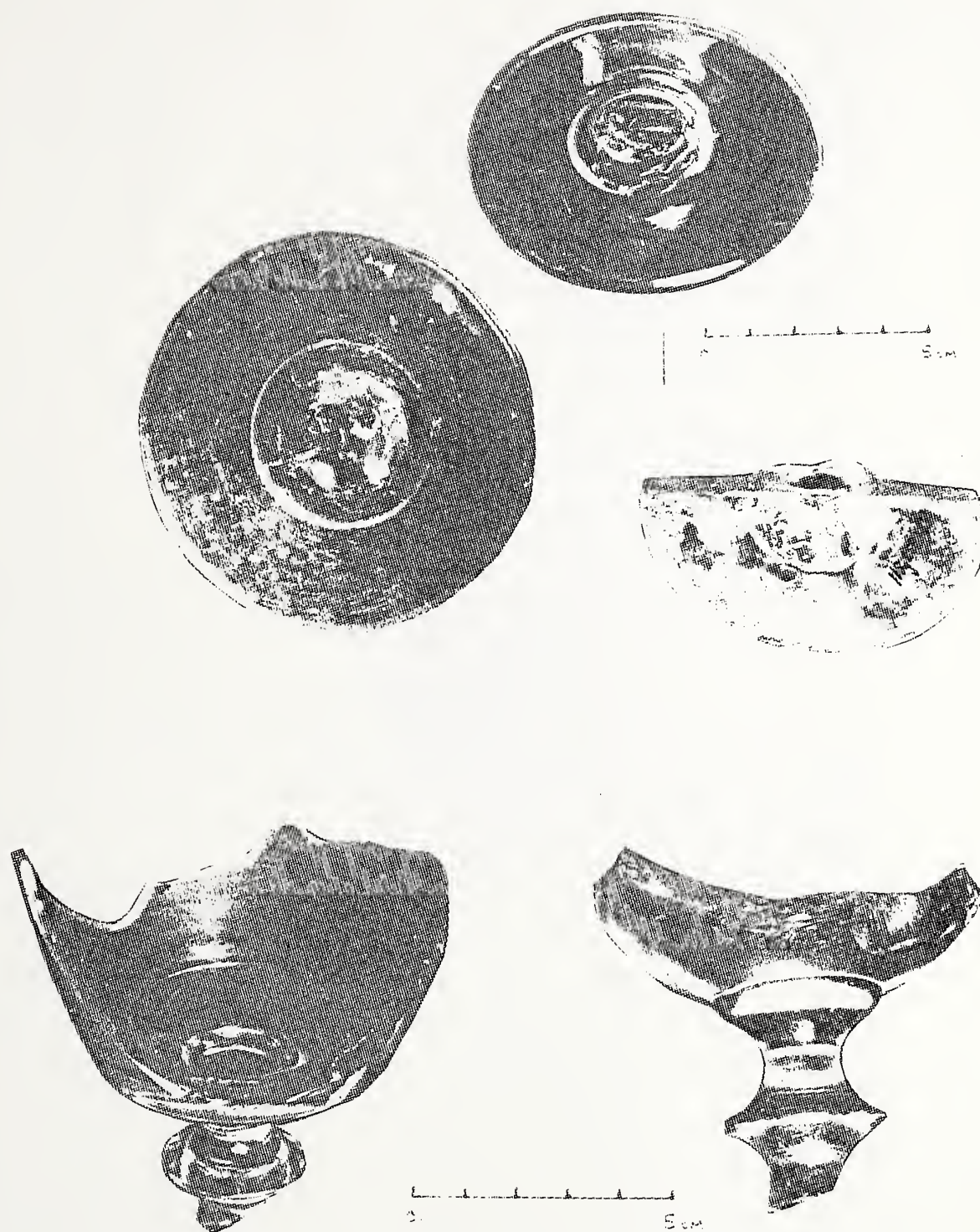
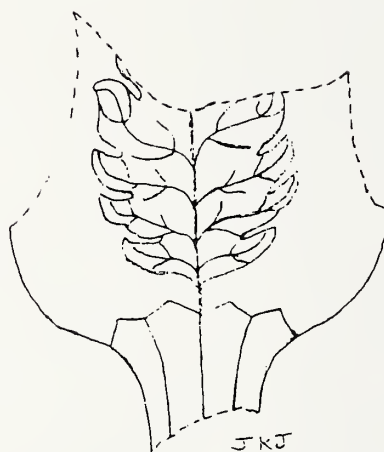


FIGURE 88. Glass Stemware Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations at the Lincoln Site.



actual size

FIGURE 89. Molded Design On Glass Stemware Recovered From The Rubbish Pite During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

Hagen (1951: 347) states, "The overall nature of this material would date it as of Lincoln's time." From the analysis of this material, it appears that much of the refuse collected from this pit could indeed be associated with the Lincoln family. As to dating the materials from within this feature, much of the ceramics and glass fall into the mid-19th century period when Lincoln occupied the house. But several of the artifacts probably post-date Lincoln's occupancy. A hard rubber tiara found in the feature was marked "Pauly's PAT. Dec. 19th 1887." Numerous crimped glass lamp chimneys were also found in this feature. These may date from the late 1860's or 1870's but probably post date 1877 when Thomas Evans secured rights to a patented crimping machine to produce "pie-crust" edging (Innes 1976: 313).

This feature probably remained open for a period of years before being closed over. This refuse pit was probably filled in circa 1889, when Oldroyd tore down the old Lincoln carriage house and built his new barn. With this in mind, it appears that this pit was probably left open -- next to the brick-lined privy vault -- for almost 30 years (1855-89). The question must be raised whether any of this material had been associated with the Lincoln family. Could this rectangular, deep (6') feature represent a post-Lincoln privy pit filled in by Oldroyd at the time he built his new barn? There is some possible validity to this, but at the same time there is a large number of Lincoln-era artifacts present in this feature. The Lincolns threw many elaborate parties, with as many as 300 guests going through the house in a single evening. Such large numbers of guests at parties, no doubt produced breakage of glass tablewares such as those found in this pit. It is the Lincoln's busy schedule of parties and other social activities which may have produced an artifact assemblage similar to that found in this trash pit. No doubt later, post-1861 deposits were added to the feature. Such a pit, located next to the privy vault, would function as a waste receptacle in pre-sanitary landfill days.

Other unique items found in this trash pit include a wide range of personal items (Figure 90), such as hard rubber combs and barrettes, a stylus, and a bone toothbrush. Numerous doll parts were found in this feature. These included examples with high foreheads and pulled back hair typical of the 1840's and 1850's as well as varieties with hairstyles typical of the late 1850's through 1880's (Pritchett and Pastron 1983:327). Several slate pencils -- although not illustrated -- were also found. A Parian matchbox lid and ceramic "steamer/strainer" were also found in this pit (Figure 91). Of unusual nature, and possibly representing a gaming piece, was a small carved bone artifact (Figure 92). The faces of this domino-sized artifact have oriental markings similar to those found on mah-jong gaming pieces. The top of a turned bone chess pawn, similar to one found at the Smith mansion House in Nauvoo, was also found by Hagen (DeBarthe 1979: 28).

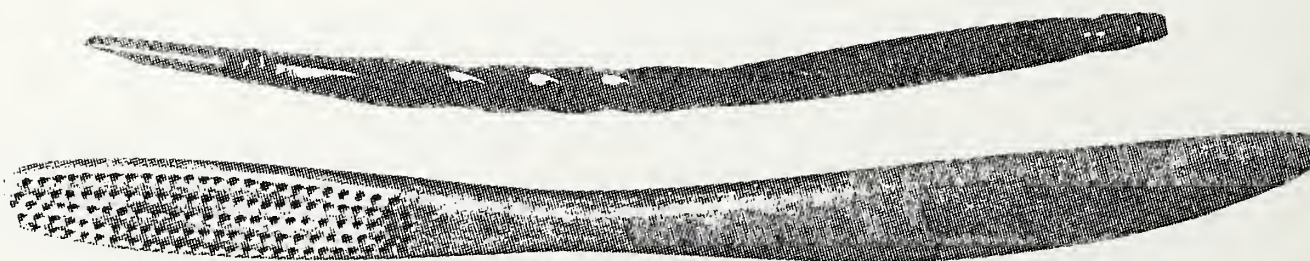
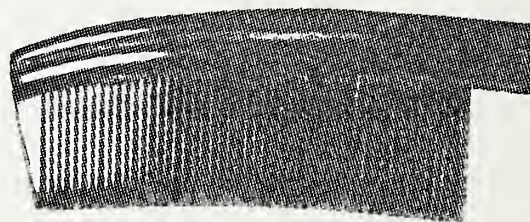
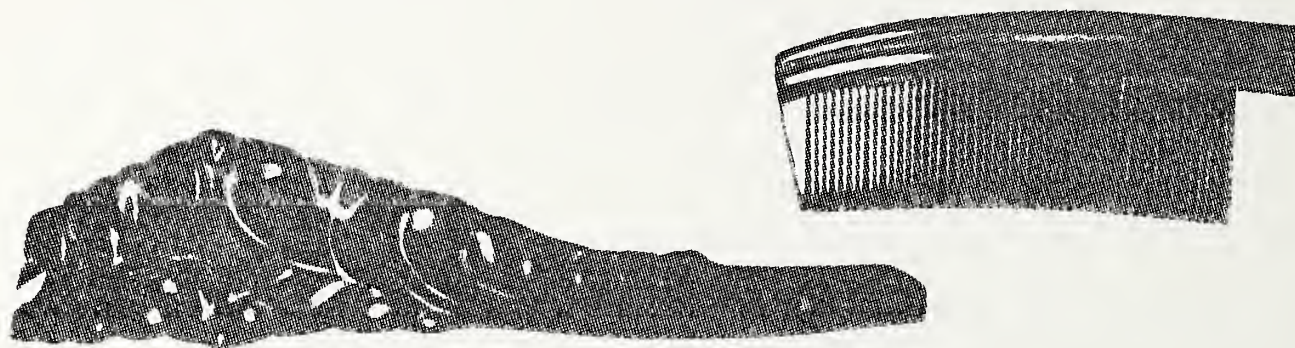


FIGURE 90. Personal Items Recovered by Hagen's 1951 Excavation, Rubbish Pit.

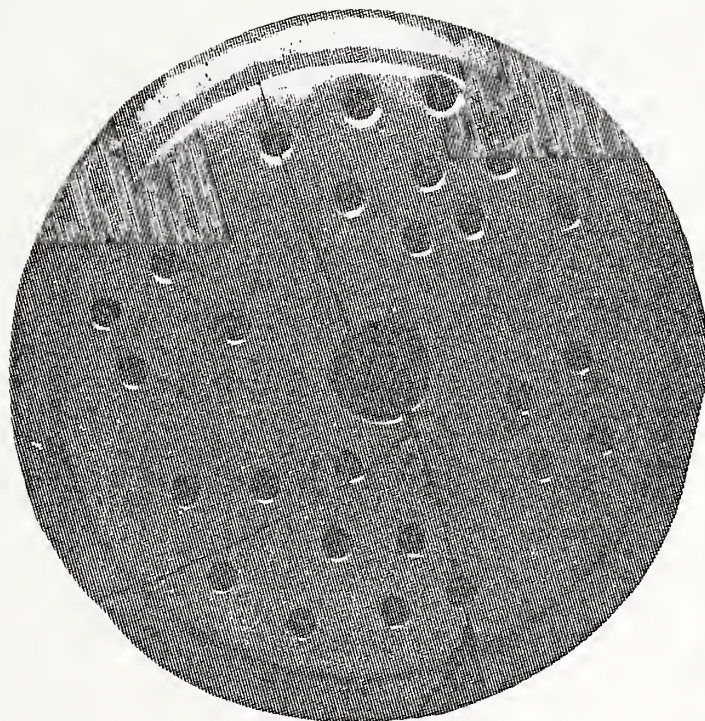
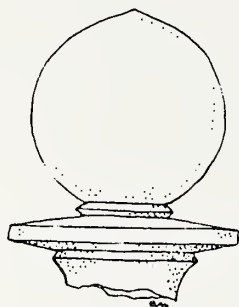


FIGURE 91. Ceramic Items Recovered From The Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.



enlarged



actual size

FIGURE 92. Bone Artifacts Recovered From The Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

Feature 5 is a small circular (diameter = 115cm) pit feature located at 20 L 32, immediately southwest of the rubbish pit (Feature 4). Figure 93 is a cross-section of that feature. Hagen says, "the fill was clayey, appearing almost undisturbed but for yellow clay spots and frequent coals...it may have been dug for a bush." If indeed the location of a bush, it would have strategically hidden from view the unsightly trash pit from passersby on the street. Artifact density was moderate, with a total of 72 artifacts having been recovered from this feature. Ceramics from this feature included 7 (12.3%) transfer printed whiteware sherds, and 3 (5.3%) relief decorated ironstone sherds. The remainder were undecorated ironstone wares. A single improved tool bottle neck was also found with a milk-glass canning jar lid fragment. Of particular interest are the two Civil War-era lead bullets ("minie balls") found in the pit. Many of these items could have been deposited when the bush/plant was removed from the ground probably at the time Oldroyd built his new barn (1889).

Oldroyd Barn (Figure 94). The Oldroyd barn, built circa 1889 to replace the Lincoln barn, was situated in the far northeast corner of the lot. This barn was probably built in 1889 by Buck and McKee for a cost of \$180 (Temple 1984: 105). Archeologically, the barn is represented by five brick foundation walls. The south wall does not connect to the remainder of the structure. This is difficult to interpret unless the unconnected area represents a disturbance where the bricks were removed after demolition of the barn. Hagen speculated from the lack of bricks that there was a door in the south wall near the back alley. A row of posts extend from the southwest corner of this barn suggesting that a fence was present.

Incorporated into the northwest corner of the barn was Oldroyd's late 19th-century privy (Feature 1). Feature 3 is a pit feature which predates the Oldroyd barn. Figure 95 illustrates the relationship between the pit and the Oldroyd brick foundation wall. Artifact density was very low, consisting of one green transfer printed sherd, 8 glass tumbler body sherds, one pontiled tumbler base, and a slate pencil. As with many of the early Lincoln-era features, this pit contained a high percentage of glass tablewares.

Other features of the Oldroyd period include a post pit (Feature 9), which would have been the support for the Oldroyd flag pole. Two other ceramic hallmarks were found by the Hagen excavations. These included "ROYAL PAT.../IRONSTON.../BURGESS & GO..." (Lot 93) and "PORCELAIN/OPAQUE/T.&R. BOOTE" (Lot 97). No date for the "Burgess and Go..." hallmark was found. Henry Burgess produced ceramics at his Burslem pottery between 1864-92. Godden (1864: 116) states this company was formerly T.&R. Boote. Burgess and Leigh were potters producing at various locations between 1862-89+ (Godden 1964: 116). Thomas and Richard Boote began work as potters in Burslem,

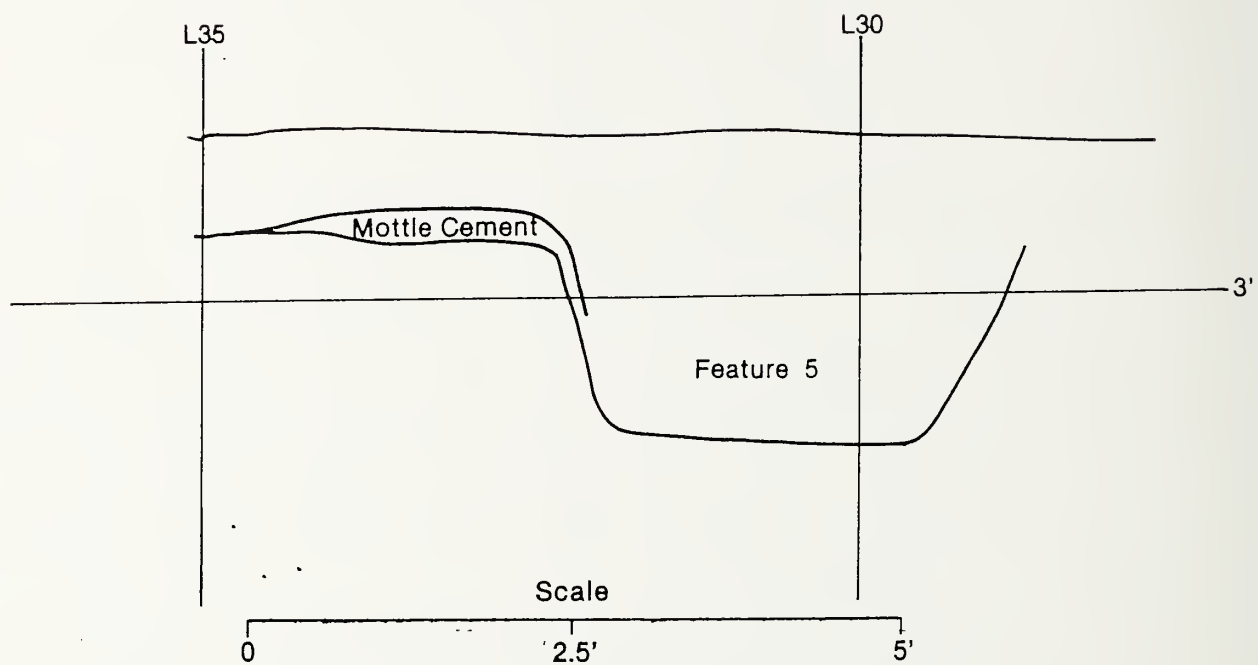


FIGURE 93. Lincoln Site, Hagen's (1951) Feature #5, East Wall Profile (Notes on file at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield).



FIGURE 94. Photograph of the Oldroyd Barn, Circa 1890 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

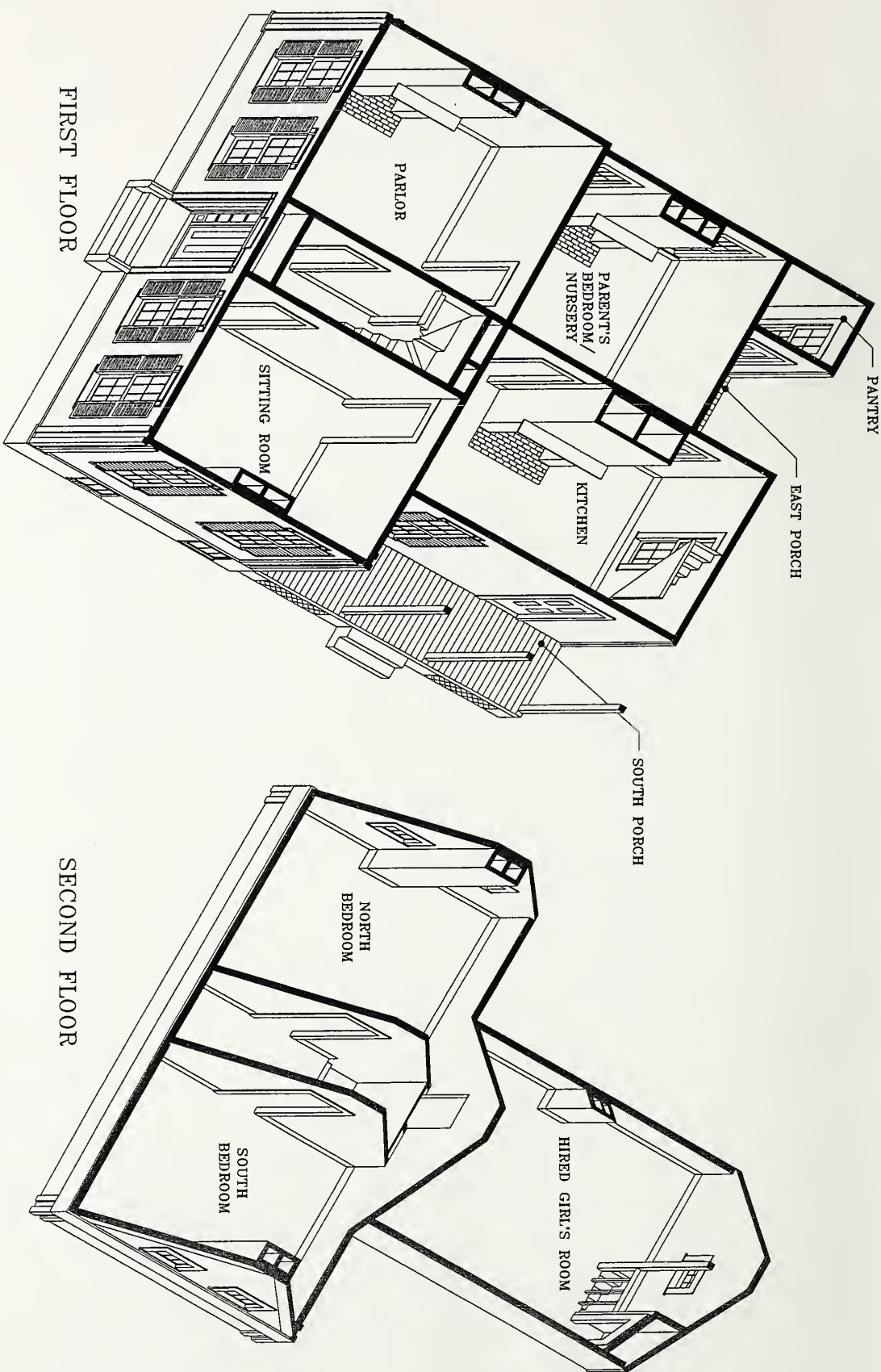
Staffordshire, England in 1842, when they purchased the Waterloo Pottery. Production of their pottery consisted of earthenware and ironstone dinner services as well as parian wares and flooring tile. In 1850 the Bootes produced the first Sydenham-type wares in their Boote's 1851 Octagon shape. As Wetherbee (1980: 48) states, it was the forerunner of the very successful Sydenham shape of the 1850's. In 1853 the Bootes brought out the Sydenham Shape wares. The Bootes produced pottery between 1842 and 1906 (Godden 1964: 84).

Summary of Lincoln Home Excavations

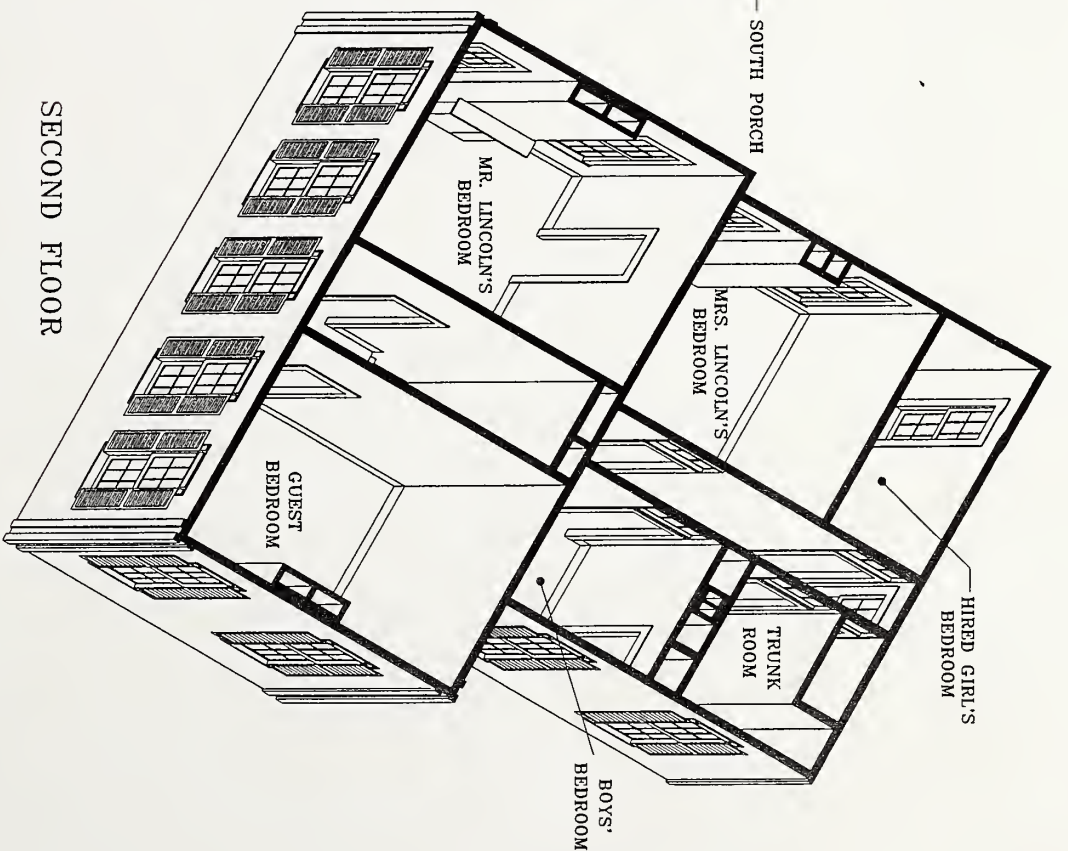
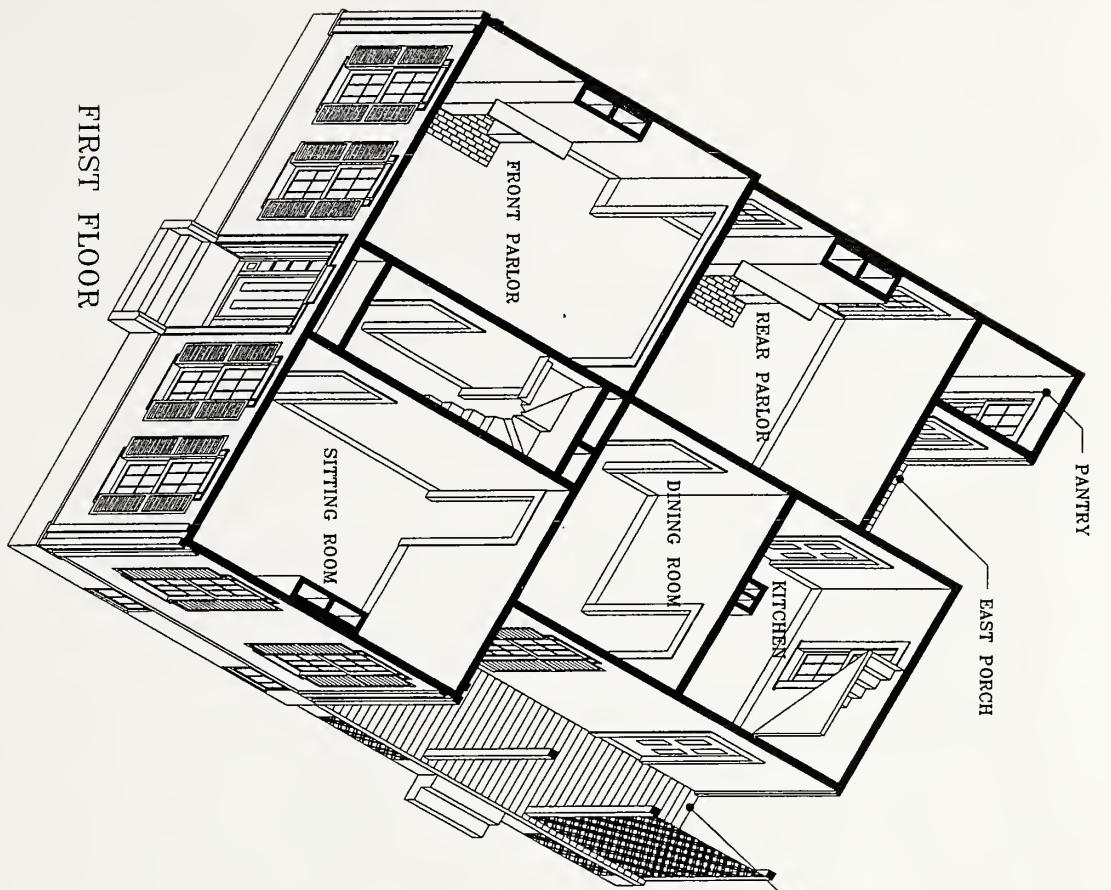
Both the 1985 field excavations and re-analysis of the 1951 Hagen excavations contributed much to the better understanding of the Lincoln Home Site. The 1985 excavations around the Lincoln Home foundations exposed various architectural clues which have helped interpret the growth of the Home. These excavations also have indicated the nature of the stratigraphy around the house. The stratigraphy at the Lincoln Home was the least disturbed of the four sites investigated during the summer of 1985. Zone I was characterized by late 19th/20th century fill and was shallow in depth. Zone II consisted of mid 19th century fill placed around the home immediately after the original house construction. Few artifacts were associated with this fill. Zone III represents the original circa 1830's ground surface which was buried 25 to 30cm below the present ground surface along the front of the house (Tests 6 and 9). It appears that the Lincoln Home was built on a slight knoll fronting 8th Street and sloping downhill to the east and south -- as was suggested by the excavations at the Cook Site. Zone IV consisted of intrusive drainage tile trenches which dated from both the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling and to the 20th century.

The 1985 excavations have also shown that portions of the Lincoln Home Site are still extremely well preserved with intact mid 19th century features. Areas beneath both porches indicated intact mid 19th century remains. The artifact density at the Lincoln Home from the 1985 excavations was extremely light. Although the number of artifacts was low, several artifact collections from early contexts were found. When combined with the artifacts from the 1951 Hagen excavations, changing patterns of artifact use were recognized. Early and late Lincoln artifact assemblages will be discussed later in the report.

A re-analysis of the Hagen base map has indicated that the present reconstructed facilities along the back yard of the Lincoln Home (carriage house, woodshed and privy) are a loose interpretation of the archeological and historical data.



LINCOLN COTTAGE
1846 - 1854



LINCOLN HOME
1855/56 - 1861

